The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Condition of Affairs in Western Tennessee.

Union Men Awaiting the Arrival of the National Army.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

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Proposed Investigation of the Conduct of the War.

An Exchange of Prisoners Recommended.

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A Delegation of Western Indians on a Visit to Washington.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 9.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The caucus of the Republicans to-night was attended by about forty members. A large number have deliberately determined not to compromise themselves by engaging in a mere party movement in regard to the policy of the war. Of course the most ultra men of the party were present. All newspaper men and outsiders were carefully excluded, and I am consequently enabled to give to the public only a sketch of the proceedings. My informant in some cases declining to furnish me with the names of speakers, though giving me the substance of the speeches.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Kansas, was chosen Speaker, and Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, Clerk. Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS opened the ball, saying that the design of the meeting was to ascertain the opinions of the Republicans in Congress on the policy of the war, with a view to shaping legislation and controlling the result. He felt that there was imperative necessity for such action. The war lingers. He was free to say that the South could never be subdued as long as they were allowed to keep four millions of slaves to clothe and subsist them, while they put every able-bodied white man into the field. Mr. STEVENS was in favor of compensating loyal masters in the South, but emancipation should be declared and made universal. The speaker was severe on the military authorities. He declared that Gen. MCCLELLAN was trying to control the Legislative and Executive powers of the nation; that he had threatened to resign unless the President should cause Mr. CAMERON's report to be amended before received or reported to Congress. Mr. STEVENS closed with some earnest and energetic declarations of his relentless purpose to overthrow the slave system, and sat down with applause from his side of the caucus.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, replied to Mr. STEVENS. He said he did not understand the object of the caucus when he came to it, nor had Mr. STEVENS much enlightened him. If the object was to secure the perpetuation of the Republican Party, the call was legitimate; but if it was to provide a policy for the war, the caucus was very improper. All political parties were supporting the Government. There were hundreds of thousands of men, besides the Republicans, interested in the conduct of the war, and its result. They were entitled to be heard, and they would be heard. All were united in one general opinion, that the war must be prosecuted with vigor, and by the swift bullet, the gleaming sabre, and the bursting shell. That was the way to end the war—not by resolutions or acts of Congress, but by fighting. Suppose we pass an act declaring that the slaves of all rebels shall be free. That will not make them free; on the contrary, their rebel masters will continue to use them and rally for a more desperate defence, knowing the nature of the ruin threatened. How was the rebel army obtained? By the cunning lies of the rebel leaders. The people of the South had been made to believe that the Republicans were unconstitutional and revolutionary, and meant to destroy all that they call their rights. Shall we verify the predictions of our enemies? In reply to an interruption by Mr. STEVENS, the speaker said he would be ready to strike down slavery by a blow, and let loyalists and rebels suffer alike, if that were the only alternative of saving the Union; but he thought we were very far from being reduced to that extremity. The speaker complimented the President for his firmness, not doubting his devotion to free principles, but believing his conservative policy to be true wisdom. He said if gentlemen wished to attack the President, and deprive him of his prerogatives as the Chief Magistrate, they would find it much harder work getting him out of the Presidency than they had putting him in. In conclusion, the Speaker presented these resolutions as expressing the sentiments of patriotic Republican on the present occasion.

Resolved, That the Philadelphia Platform of 1856, and the Chicago Platform of 1860, embody the political faith of the Republican Party, and that this meeting recognizes no right of a Congressional Convention to add or take from that statement of principles.

Resolved, That we are rejoiced to know that all political parties are giving a loyal support to the war, and that nothing should be done by the Republicans to create dissensions or revive party distinctions in the prosecution of the same.

Ten minute speeches were afterwards made by Messrs. POTTER, DIXON, BINGHAM, KELLY, EDWARDS, LANE, CAMPBELL, ASHLEY and DAVIS. The discussion is represented as having been very spirited. The feeling seemed to be in favor of confiscating the slaves, and all other property of the rebels, and their aiders and abetters, but not to interfere with those of the Unionists.

The attendance of Representatives and Senators was not as large as was desired, hence no vote was taken, and the caucus adjourned till Wednesday night.

MR. STEVENS' RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, has modified his resolutions in several important particulars, namely, declaring there can be no solid and permanent Union so long as Slavery exists, and that all slaves be proclaimed free, compensation to be made to loyal masters, who have been and continue to be supporters of the Union.

THE DECEASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

As to-morrow and Wednesday will be devoted to proceedings consequent on the death of Senators BAKER and BINGHAM, the House has postponed the consideration of the various Slavery propositions until Thursday.

FUGITIVES FROM TENNESSEE.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE to-day received information from Paducah that large numbers of Tennesseeans, from Weakley, Carroll and Henderson Counties in West Tennessee, are arriving there. They have fled from their homes, escaping with the utmost difficulty, in order to avoid being drafted into the rebel service, and desire to take up arms for the Government. Gen. PAYNE has asked for authority to muster them into service. They represent that in Weakley, Henderson, Carroll, Hardin and McNarry Counties the Union feeling is very strong, and the Unionists in the ascendant, and impatient for the arrival of the National troops, on whose approach a general uprising of the people would take place. The immediate aid of Government is necessary, and will redeem Tennessee from the rebel yoke. Mr. ETHERIDGE goes to Paducah immediately, and we trust will carry with him from Headquarters assurances of speedy and effectual assistance.

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.

We understand that the President has been assured that the Legislature of Kentucky will soon emancipate all slaves in that State, reimbursing loyal men for losses sustained thereby.

CARRYING THE NATIONAL FLAG TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Prominent men from the West believe that the army from the Western States can, before Spring, carry the Stars and Stripes in triumph to New-Orleans.

A VISIT OF INDIAN DELEGATES.

To-day eight Indian delegates from the Seminoles, Cherokees and Creeks, were presented to the Secretary of the Interior. They were sent hither by the loyal men of their Nations, to examine into the condition of the Government and its power to overthrow the rebels. On their introduction to the Secretary they, through an interpreter, gave as the reason for the partial disaffection of their tribes, their apparent abandonment by Government, the absence from them of its troops and agents, and the inducements and threats of the rebel emissaries, who represented that the Government was overthrown and unable longer to protect and aid them, while the Confederacy was ready to enter into treaties with and assist them, if they would join it, and if not, would destroy them. Their chiefs expressed their pleasure and surprise at the strength and stability presented through the West and at Washington. Secretary SMITH replied, explaining to them their duties and their relations to the Government.

SENATOR WILSON'S BILL RELATING TO COURTS-MARTIAL.

Senator WILSON's bill relative to courts-martial in the army, provides that in the time of war, the commander of a Division or separate Brigades may appoint general courts-martial, and may confirm, execute, pardon and mitigate their sentences, provided that the sentences of such courts, extending to loss of life, or the commission of a commissioned officer, shall require the confirmation of the General commanding the army in the field to which the Division or Brigade belongs; and provided further, that when a Division or Brigade commander shall be the accuser or prosecutor of an officer under his command, the court shall be appointed by the next higher commander.

THE ALLOTMENT BILL.

The Allotment bill of the same Senator provides that the Paymaster-General shall assign one or more Paymasters, now in service, to each State from which volunteeers have been or may be accepted, whose duty it shall be to receive and distribute to the families of the volunteers such portion of their pay as they may allot. Section 2d provides for the appointment by the President of three persons in each of such States, whose duty it shall be to visit the several Departments in said State, and procure the allotment tickets from volunteers. Sec. 3d provides that these persons shall receive no pay or emoluments from the Treasury of the United States.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

Private letters have been received in this city fully confirming the statement that Parson BROWNLOW is in the field at the head of a force of some 3,000 men. The card from him published in a Richmond paper, denying the report that he had taken up arms, was issued a month ago. The reported conflict at Morristown is fully credited here, and great anxiety is felt to have aid sent as rapidly as possible into Tennessee and Kentucky.

A TELEGRAPH DOWN THE COAST.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD has been in the city for several days, consulting with the Government in reference to establishing a line of telegraphic communication from Washington, to extend along the lines of the coast. He proposes that the wires be extended to Fortress Monroe and Newport News from our present lines, and thence by submarine cable across to Cape Charles, and along the coast to Hatteras Inlet, Bull Bay and Port Royal. Then as soon as Fernandina shall be taken, that it be extended to that port and crossing the peninsula of Florida to Cedar Keys, and thence to Fort Pickens, Ship Island, Chandeleur Island, and around the mouths of the Mississippi to Galveston, when that port shall fall into our hands. A branch line is proposed to extend from Cedar Keys to Key West and the Tortugas. The length of the main wire will be about fifteen hundred miles, and the branch for Cedar Keys to Key West and Tortugas and Tortugas about four hundred miles.

THE NEW EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

About two hundred prisoners of war in Washington and the Northern cities have been released by order of the Government, and will be forwarded from Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce. Each prisoner gave his parole not to take up arms against the United States Government until exchanged, and it is understood that each is to procure an exchange from among our prisoners now in the South. Since the Port Royal victory the rebels have been more anxious than our own Government to effect an exchange. The following is a list of the prisoners released from the old Capitol prison:

Jas. Silks, J. H. Howard, W. A. Prince, J. O. Perkins, T. T. Buck, J. T. Pool, J. W. Davis, J. T. Mays, W. Mallow, E. M. Hapcock, A. C. Landstreet, R. Paulding, J. S. Walker, Thos. Hays, L. B. Buckley, R. Gray, M. T. O. Keefe, T. A. Hammynd, W. C. Humphries, A. T. Holmes, Jas. Kershaw, T. W. Branch, Geo. Howard, A. Porter Rose, J. B. Driskell, A. J. Sigler, C. H. Knott, S. E. Vaden, Wm. Davis, Dr. J. M. Fleming.

BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Yesterday, a protracted balloon reconnoissance was made from the river opposite Gen. HOOKER's headquarters. While the balloon was up, the rebel batteries fired at it with shell, many of which burst directly under it, though none within less than 200 feet. As the shells exploded the occupant of the car defiantly waved the American flag.

CONDITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

A deserter from the rebel forces on the Lower Potomac crossed to Gen. HOOKER's Division yesterday. He represents that the rebel army between the river batteries and Manassas Junction numbers twenty-five or thirty thousand, is well armed, and clothed and supplied with provisions, and have abundant artillery. The soldiers have not been paid since the beginning of the war, and on this account are dissatisfied. A great desire to desert is manifested, many of the men being Unionists impressed into service.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER.

General Orders No. 104 invites the attention of officers to the following, in addition to the orders of the Secretary of War, embraced in the regulations for the recruiting service:

First—The large number of enlisted men discharged on "certificates of disability" has attracted the notice of the General-in-Chief, and as it is an especial duty to render the rank and file of the army as efficient as possible, the attention of Superintendents and other officers concerned either with the enlistment of men, or their discharge on account of disability, is directed to the judicious discharge of their respective duties. Evidence is abundant, as attested by the records of the Adjutant-General's Office, that many men have been enlisted who were "unfit for service," prior to or at the date of their enlistment. It should be borne in mind that the law provides for the enlistment of "effective and able-bodied men," and if any officer shall enlist any person contrary to the true intent and meaning of the law, it is further provided, for every offence, "he shall forfeit and pay the amount of the bounty and clothing which the person so recruited may have received from the public, to be deducted out of the pay and emoluments of such officer." With this object in view paragraphs 980 and 981 of the Revised Regulations must be strictly complied with. A sense of duty will cause an enforcement of the laws and regulations governing the service, and these must be the guidance of the officers obtaining recruits. Officers cannot be too circumspect in the discharge of their duties, and they are called upon to comply strictly with all regulations applicable to the subject.

Second—As to minors every precaution should be taken to prevent their enlistment, except as provided by the regulations. A true record of the age is of great value. In a majority of cases the recruiting officer may be justified in recording the age as stated by the person offering to enlist, yet many cases occur in which he should rely more upon his own judgment and less on the recruit's affirmation, in ascertaining his probable, if not his actual age, in every doubtful case. Therefore, as to the minority or over age of the man, it become the duty of the officer to judge for himself to a certain extent, and not, in any case, to accept a recruit who under anxiety to enlist manifestly misstates his age.

Third—It will be observed the regulations at this time contain no direct prohibition to enlist married men in the regimental service. This must be governed by the want of laundresses for companies, and in the general service by the Superintendents.

Fourth—It is enjoined upon all Superintendents and other officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, to conduct the service with diligence, unceasing personal attention and economy.

(Official) By command of
Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.
THOS. M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEN. WOOD IN THE HOUSE.

Hon. BEN. WOOD took his seat in the House to-day.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF KERRIGAN.

The Court-martial in the case of Col. KERRIGAN met o-day, on the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Seventeenth-street. Gen. CASEY presides, and Col. MCCOMB is Judge-Advocate. EDMUND L. HEARNE, of New-York, appeared in behalf of the prisoner. The charges are five in number, and they and the specifications, when formal verbiage is taken from them, are as follows:

FIRST CHARGE—Reputed neglect of duty. *Specification*—That from June 28 to Oct. 18, in New-York and Virginia, he failed and neglected to give to his officers and men practical or theoretical instructions in the tactics and in the school of the battalion and company.

SECOND CHARGE.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. *First Specification*—That at Hall's Hill, in Virginia, on the 14th and 15th of October, he suffereed and permitted privates and non-commissioned officers of his regiment to engage in loud and unseemly disputes and brawls, and to use disorderly language, and to make noisy disturbances without any attempt to suppress the same. *Second Specification*—That on the 15th of October, in camp at Hall's Hill, upon inspection and review, he permitted many privates to appear on parade in a state of unseemly disarray and filth, their pantaloons unbuttoned and their underclothes and persons exposed.—*Third Specification*—Thot he restored to duty without trial, on the 4th of September, one PATRICK GAFFNEY, a deserter from Company I. *Fourth Specification*—That he allowed GAFFNEY, a deserter from the 25th of July, who remained absent till the 4th of September, and when restored to duty without trial, to be paid for the intervening period.

THIRD CHARGE—Violation of the forty-fourth article of war. *Specification*—That being commanded by Brig.-Gen. MARTINDALE, his superior officer, to assemble with the commissioned officers of his regiment, for the purpose of examination and instruction by Gen. MARTINDALE, did, after being present at the rendezvous on the 16th of October, absent himself, without permission, and without being dismissed or relieved.

FOURTH CHARGE—Disobedience of orders in violating the ninth article of war. *Specification*—That being commanded by Gen. MARTINDALE, his superior officer, in the execution of his office, to return to his (KERRIGAN'S) quarters for instruction and examination, from which he had absented himself as previously stated, did wilfully refuse to obey.

FIFTH CHARGE.—Lying out of camp without leave of his superior officer. *Specification*—That on the night of Oct. 14, he did absent himself and lie out of camp at Hall's Hill, without the knowledge of his commanding officer.

SIXTH CHARGE—Drunkenness on duty. *Specification*—That he was drunk on duty on the 27th of September, while his regiment was moving from the camp on Morton's farm to Hall's Hill.

To all of these Col. KERRIGAN entered a plea of Not Guilty, except as to that which charges him with lying out of camp at night, to which he pleads guilty. The examination of witnesses will commence to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE CASE OF GEN. PATTERSON.

Gen. PATTERSON called for a Court of Inquiry nearly a month ago, but owing to the absence of the Secretary of War, at the time, no action was taken. Recently he has renewed his demand, and the subject is now under consideration. As an inquiry would affect Gen. SCOTT, as well as PATTERSON, the propriety of granting it, during the absence of the former, may well be doubted.

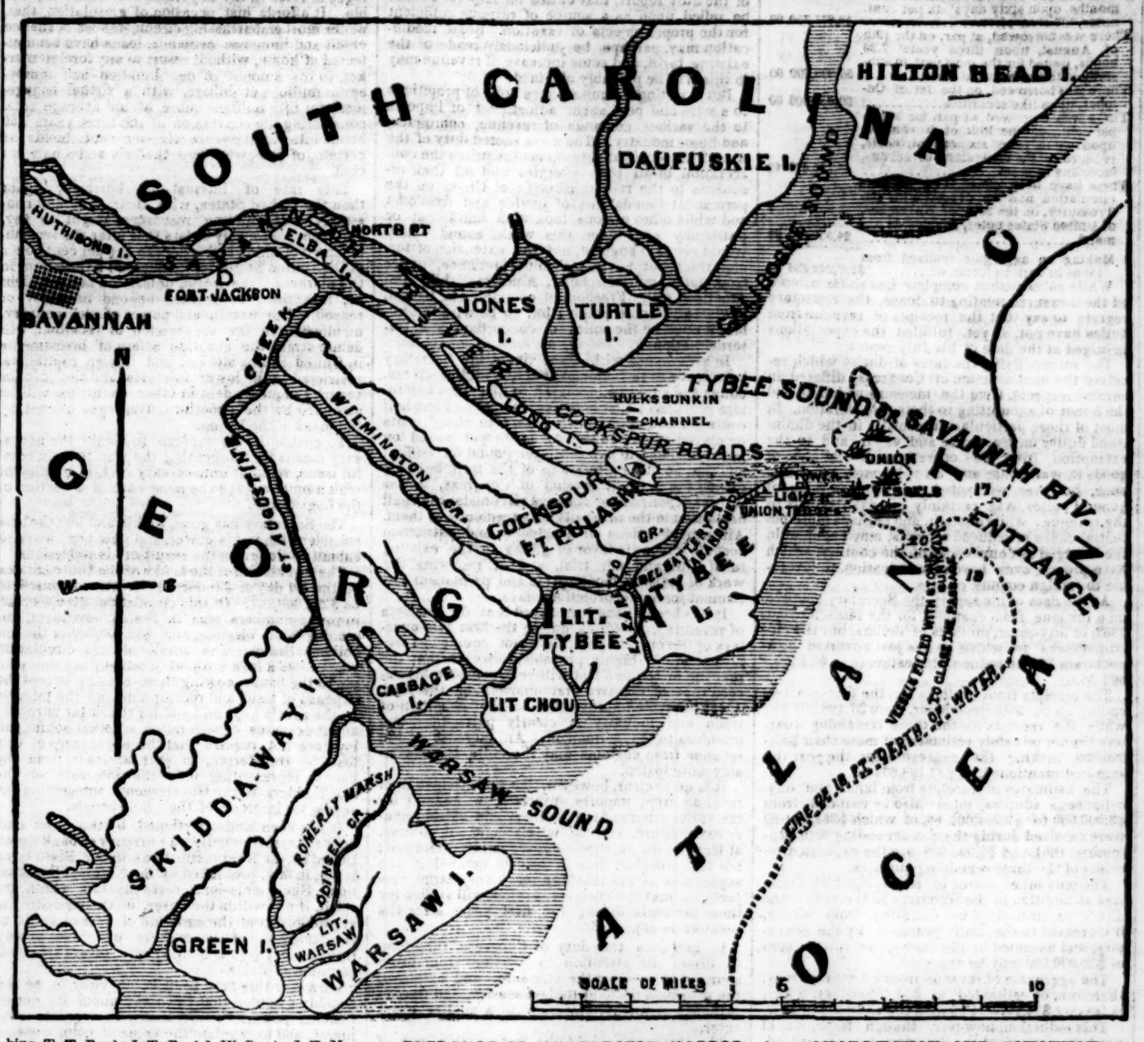
A GREAT NUMBER OF VESSELS WANTED.

During the coming few weeks the Navy will require a large number of vessels, now fitting out, and it is earnestly hoped that fishermen and others, returning from summer cruises, will enlist in this branch of the Government service. Several thousand will be needed.

COL. MULLIGAN ARRIVED.

Col. MULLIGAN arrived here to-day. His business is supposed to be connected with the disaster at Lexington.

THE APPROACHES TO SAVANNAH.



ENTRANCE TO CHARLESTON HARBOR.

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

The Points of Operation of the Stone Fleet.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his report published in this journal on Wednesday last, says that the southward bound stone fleet is intended to obstruct the channels of *Charleston* Harbor and the *Savannah* River; and this, says he, "if effectually done, will prove the most satisfactory and economical method of interdicting commerce at these places." We give herewith a view of the points referred to, and their water approaches, from which a clear idea of the "rat-holes" to be stopped up can be obtained. One detachment of the fleet, consisting of twenty-five stone-laden old whalers, sailed four weeks ago, and it is supposed, has by this time operated on the Savannah River. The next detachment, consisting of twenty vessels of the same kind, is now leaving from different points, and is understood to be intended for the approaches to Charleston. The names and tonnage of the vessels, which have been purchased by the Navy Department for the present expedition, are as follows:

Names.	Where Purchased.	Tons.
Ship Montezuma	New-London, Conn.	424
Ship America	New-London, Conn.	418
Bark Edward	New-Bedford, Mass.	340
Bark Mechanic	Newport, Mass.	335
Bark Messenger	Salem	216
Ship India	New-Bedford	366
Ship Newburyport	Gloucester	341
Ship Wm. Lee	Newport	311
Ship Emerald	Sag Harbor, N. Y.	518
Ship New-England	New-London, Conn.	375
Bark Dove	Lew-London, Conn.	151
Ship Valparaiso	New-Bedford	402
Bark Noble	Sag Harbor	274
Ship Majestic	New-Bedford	297
Brig Stephen Young	Boston	190
Ship Bogota	New-York	300
Bark Peri	Portland, Me	265
Bark Jubilee	Portland, Me	233
Ship Margaret Scott	New-Bedford	330
Bark Marcia	Portland	343
Total, 20 vessels, of		6,438

These vessels are laden with upwards of six thousand tons of stone. The vessels themselves, and the mode of sinking them, have been already described; so that anything in regard to these at present is unnecessary.

Seven of these craft sailed from New Bedford yesterday. Six will sail from Boston to-day, and five from New London to-morrow. Two will leave New-York in time to rendezvous and report to the officer commanding the blockading squadron off Port Royal entrance.

At *Savannah*, as will be seen by the map, the stone ships will be sunk nearly opposite Tybee Island, at a point where the channel converges from two directions of approach. This will not, of course, interfere with the movements of our light draft gunboats. Opposite Cockspur Island the rebels themselves have sunk some old hulks in the channel, to prevent the approach of our men-of-war to Savannah; but if they imagine these alone would keep us from the city, should we desire to enter it, they cannot be very well acquainted with the various expedients in navigation which we may adopt. The ship channel at that point where our hulks are to be sunk varies from eighteen to twenty feet in depth; and it is believed that a perfectly effective blockade can be here established. It is only 250 yards across, and can be completely barred by half a dozen vessels. Some of the hulks will be sunk at other points north and south of that indicated in our map.

Vessels requiring fourteen feet of water can ordinarily go up to the wharves of Savannah, and larger vessels go to Five Fathom Hole, four miles below; but with our batteries on the different islands in the vicinity of Tybee Sound, and with the stone fleet in the channel, it will be hard work for even a rebel cock-boat to make its way up to the doomed city of Savannah without our permit.

In *Charleston* harbor the vessels will be sunk [see map] near the bar, a short distance below Morris Island, on the upper end of which, it will be remembered, the batteries were placed that first opened fire upon Fort Sumter. The outer harbor of Charleston, lying within the bar, extends from Sullivan's Island to the South Channel, below the lighthouse, a distance of six miles. This bar consists of successive ranges of sand banks, which stretch away before the entrance for several leagues; and, as these ranges consist in part of quicksand, they are liable, from storms and undercurrents, to occasional change of locality. Between these successive ranges of sand are formed several channels of varying depths of water; and it is these channels that the great stone fleet will block up.

Until recently the channels in use were but three—the Ship channel, with 16 feet water at ebb; the Overall channel, with 14; and Lawford's, or the South channel, with but 10 feet. Since the blockading fleet appeared off the harbor, several other safer channels, skirting along near Sullivan's Island, have been used by the rebels—Swash channel, Maffit's channel, etc. Of these, the principal one is Maffit's channel, which was discovered about two years ago, and named after its discoverer, an officer of the Coast Survey. By this channel, vessels pass out and in close to the shores of Sullivan's Island; it is more free from shoals, is of bolder cut, and more direct passage than any of the others. Before secession times, great efforts were being made to increase the depth and facility of this channel; and a dredge steamer of great power, worked by suction, was constantly employed removing sand and mud from its bed. They might as well have saved their dredging, for henceforth Maffit's channel, as well as the others, will be rendered impassable.

The best of these channels may, at high water, give a depth of 18 or 20 feet. The average rise of the tide upon the coast is about 7 feet. The approach to the coast is easy enough, and the shoaling gradual. The Ship channel is about 11¼ miles from the city of Charleston, while that of Maffit is only about 7. It was by Maffit's channel that the several vessels which have lately violated the blockade, effected their ingress and egress.

It is the duty of the stone fleet to block up each and every one of these "rat-holes" leading into that breeding-nest of treason, Charleston. When once the hulks are sunk, the shifting sands of the vicinity will probably wash in and settle in around them, until there is formed an impassable and almost irremovable barrier to the commercial greatness of which the Charlestonians have so often had visions.

This stone fleet will save JEFF. DAVIS a good deal of very painful work. It will be remembered that in his late message he said that he was hard at work collecting statistics of all the vessels which succeeded in running the blockade, to transmit to those foreign Powers that were willing to give him a hearing. When the stone-fleet gets to its destination, at the bottom of these harbors, there will be two ports—and those two as important as any in his dominions—from which JEFF. will be saved the tedious labor of collecting the statistics of the violation of the blockade. Now that he will have leisure, and considering the gloomy aspect of his affairs, it would be well for him to employ this spare time in the recitation of his *paternosters*.

FIGHTING ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Attack of the Rebels on the National Pickets at Dam No. 5.

SUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE OF OUR TROOPS.

THE REBELS FORCED TO ABANDON A BATTERY

Their Loss Fifteen or Twenty Killed, and Many Wounded.

FREDERICK, Md., Monday, Dec. 9.

Col. LEONARD, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, arrived here this morning from Williamsport, with important advices from the Upper Potomac.

On Saturday afternoon, a rebel force, consisting of a battery of six pieces, and about 400 infantry and 200 cavalry, made their appearance at Dam No. 5, on the Virginia side, and commenced throwing shells and shot at the Dam and houses on the Maryland shore, burning a barn and ridding all the houses within range, continuing the fire until dusk.

The only Union forces there to oppose the enemy were a company of the Massachusetts Thirteenth, on picket duty, and an unarmed Illinois regiment. As the Massachusetts company was armed with smooth-bore muskets, their fire was not effective at that distance.

Early on Sunday morning, they resumed the fire with artillery and small arms, and, emboldened by the slight resistance met with on Saturday, came down to the very brink of the river, and exposed themselves without fear.

During the night Col. LEONARD dispatched a canal boat from Williamsport, and another company of his regiment, armed with Enfield rifles, who were concealed as skirmishers along the Maryland shore. On the renewal of the attack the riflemen opened fire from their concealment, and in a short time the rebel artillerists were compelled to abandon their battery in hot haste, their infantry and cavalry leaving the ground about the same time.

The rebel loss is believed to be about 15 or 20 killed, and many wounded.

For the want of a sufficient infantry force, and a battery to protect our movements, Col. LEONARD was compelled to let the rebel guns remain in position, and, after nightfall, the rebels returned and took them off. The rebel battery consisted of three Parrott 10-pounders, one 12-pounder, carrying the Sawyer shell, and two smooth-bore 6-pounders. Some of their infantry were armed with improved long-range rifles.

This force came from Bath. The cavalry and infantry came by country roads, but the battery came by railroad from Martinsburg. They are probably *en route* to Winchester or Harper's Ferry, and stopped at that point to destroy and thus impede canal transportation.

This morning the rebels were in considerable force, and kept up a scattering fire with rifles upon our men whenever visible. One Union soldier was struck twice and severely wounded, but this is the only casualty on our side during the whole affair.

At 1 o'clock last night a portion of the First Brigade here was put in readiness to start to Williamsport, but at a later hour the order was countermanded.

This noon a battery of Parrott guns was forwarded to Harper's Ferry by train, to be in readiness should the rebels again wish to test their skill in projectiles.

ANOTHER ORDER BY GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 9.

Gen. HALLECK has issued orders, stating that the Mayor of the City will require all municipal officers immediately to subscribe to the oath of allegiance prescribed by the State Convention in October last, and directs the Provost-Marshal to arrest all State officers who have failed to subscribe to such oath within the time fixed by the Convention, and attempt to exercise civil authority in violation of the ordinance.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

INSPECTION OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH REGIMENTS, IRISH BRIGADE.

Yesterday, at Fort Schuyler, the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of the Irish Brigade were inspected by Maj. ALLCOCK, aid-de-camp to Gen. YATES. The different companies were well represented. Great credit is due to Acting Brig.-Gen. MEAGHER for his untiring exertions in bringing the brigade to its present effective strength. Maj. ALLCOCK complimented the officers on the healthy and soldierly appearance of the men, and requested the officers to get their lady friends to supply their men with needle-cases, as those articles were the most useful *souvenirs* they could have. On Thursday a steamer will convey the men to Amboy on their way to Springfield, nine miles below Alexandria, where the other regiments of the brigade are stationed. All members of the brigade are requested to report themselves at Fort Schuyler to-morrow morning; if they do not they will be left behind.

THE WARREN RIFLES.

This regiment was inspected on Saturday last at the Red House, Harlem, by Major ALLCOCK. At present the Warren Rifles number five hundred and sixty-one men, the majority of whom were present. The men presented a very creditable appearance, especially when it is taken into consideration that it is not yet quite seven weeks since the first man was mustered into the service of the United States. It is stated that the regiment will be attached to Gen. BURNSIDE's Division.

The Sun-Down Times, Angeles, December 30, 1861.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Report of Secretary Chase.

The acts authorizing loans provided—

Par. 1st—For a National Loan of one hundred millions of dollars, or any larger sum, not exceeding the whole amount authorized, or the entire sum of bonds, bearing 7.30 per cent. interest, payable three years after date, and convertible at pleasure into six per cent. bonds.

Par. 2d—For a loan in Europe, or in the United States, at the discretion of the Secretary, of one hundred millions of dollars, payable twenty years after date, upon the following terms: six per cent. interest, to be paid half yearly at the Treasury of the United States, or at the agencies in Europe, and principal at the end of the twenty years.

Par. 3d—For a National Loan not exceeding 500,000,000 of dollars, in bonds or notes, payable at such time or times, not less than five nor more than twenty years after date, as the Secretary may prescribe, and bearing interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Par. 4th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Par. 5th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in exchange for any of the bonds or Treasury notes authorized by the preceding paragraphs of this section.

Par. 6th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to enable him to dispose of the same at par, in exchange for any of the bonds or Treasury notes authorized by the preceding paragraphs of this section.

Par. 7th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 8th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 9th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 10th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 11th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 12th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 13th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 14th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 15th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 16th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 17th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 18th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 19th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 20th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 21st—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 22d—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 23d—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 24th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 25th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 26th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 27th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 28th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 29th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 30th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 31st—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 32d—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 33d—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 34th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 35th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 36th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 37th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 38th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 39th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 40th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 41st—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 42d—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 43d—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 44th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 45th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 46th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 47th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 48th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 49th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 50th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 51st—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 52d—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 53d—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 54th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 55th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 56th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 57th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 58th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 59th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 60th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 61st—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 62d—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 63d—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 64th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 65th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

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Par. 70th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

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Par. 72d—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 73d—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 74th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 75th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

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Par. 82d—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 83d—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

Par. 84th—For the issue, at the discretion of the Secretary, of Treasury notes, payable at such time or times, not less than one nor more than three years after date, as he may prescribe, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be necessary to pay the public creditors who may be willing to receive the same in payment of their claims at par, including the interest accrued thereon.

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...claims rejected proper, which are in support of those on file and passed upon by the accounting officers, such as the vouchers have as yet been furnished, it has been hitherto impracticable to adjust and pay them. Inasmuch, however, as these expenditures were incurred at a time when Congress was not in session, and when the public exigency was imperative, and were marked, so far as the statements submitted to him disclosed their character, by discretion and patriotism, the Secretary thought himself warranted in advancing to the several States, upon certificates of the State officers to the general correctness of the accounts and on condition that no further claim should be made on account of the expenses contemplated by the act until after final settlement upon vouchers, the sum of forty per centum of their respective demands; and he has accordingly paid to the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin the aggregate sum of $4,514,078 51.

As the law did not seem to contemplate the continued action of State officers for Federal objects, but confined the appropriation made by it to expenses incurred, leaving expenses to be incurred to the action of Federal officers within their respective spheres of duty, the Secretary has not thought himself authorized to settle in the unusual mode provided by the act, except for advances actually made, or at least contracted for prior to its passage. All other claims are, and will be, referred to the War Department for sanction and requisition, unless Congress shall be pleased to direct otherwise.

An act of the last Congress authorized the payment of claims, allowed for certain services and expenses in Oregon and Washington, to be made by the issue of bonds of United States, bearing six per cent. interest, and payable twenty years after date. The Secretary most respectfully asks the attention of Congress to the injurious influences of authorizing such issues for such purposes. Claims are easily allowed when payment is to be made otherwise than in money, and bonds issued for claims are apt to come into the market in competition with bonds issued for loans, to the serious prejudice of the public credit. That no important injury has resulted from the act just referred to is to be attributed to the faithful vigilance of the Third Auditor in the examination of the claims made upon the treasury, and the comparatively small amount of bonds, not exceeding, probably, two millions eight hundred thousand dollars in all, issued or to be issued in payment of them.

The attention of Congress is respectfully directed to the observations of the Fifth Auditor in respect to the abuses which have been tolerated in the consular system, and the expediency of authorizing the appointment of a Consul-General for the coast and islands of the Pacific.

In disregard of repeated warnings of impending danger in December last, the Secretary of the Treasury, in office at the time, neglected to take the necessary measures to secure the vessel and other movable property connected with the light-house establishments. This property, therefore, became the easy prey of insurrectionary violence. Acts of rapine and plunder followed each other in quick succession as the rebellion spead, until the lights of commerce were extinguished along the whole coast—except at Key West and some neighboring points protected by the power of the Union,—from the capes of the Chesapeake round to the western limits of Texas. In other parts of the country, the light-house system has been extended and improved until it is surpassed in aids and benefits to navigation and commerce by no other country. Under the direction of the Secretary also, as the rebellion has been suppressed in district after district, the lights have been rekindled. Already from the coasts of the Chesapeake, from the banks of Hatteras, from the islands of Port Royal entrance, and from Chandeleur Island in the Gulf, they shine once more as the safeguards and symbols of fraternal commerce and peaceful civilization. May we not hope that the time is not far off when every extinguished light shall be in like manner restored amid the rejoicings of a reunited people?

The Secretary respectfully invites legislative attention to the condition of the marine hospitals constructed or in process of construction. The number has been increased far beyond necessity or utility, and to the serious prejudice of the fund for sick and disabled seamen, derived from the hard earnings of the meritorious class to which they belong. At present, indeed, some of these hospitals are made available for the benefit of the troops, but this use must necessarily be partial and temporary. Of these, therefore, as well as those not thus used, the Secretary recommends that those least advantageously situated and employed be disposed of on the most favorable terms, and that no new structures be undertaken, except in cases of the clearest expediency or necessity.

The great value of the Coast Survey has been strikingly attested by recent events. The knowledge gained by its operations during past years, the experience and skill of naval and military officers acquired in its service, are now available in the operations of the army and navy, and the ready aid now afforded by it, in examinations and surveys of harbors and inlets, to the forces of the Union in their movements upon the coast, demonstrate, beyond question, the wisdom of the policy which originated and has sustained it. The diminished appropriations required for its support during the fiscal year 1863 will no doubt be cheerfully made.

The number of vessels in the revenue service of the department on the 4th of March, 1861, was twenty-nine. Five had been previously seized by the insurgents, and one had been ordered to Norfolk for repairs, where, having been taken to pieces, with a view to rebuilding, and, therefore, incapable of removal, she was involved in the disasters attendant on the destruction of the Navy-yard.

Of the vessels connected with the revenue service not seized by the rebels, four were on the Pacific coast, six on the lakes, and eighteen on the Atlantic coast. Of those on the lakes, five have been ordered to service on the Atlantic coast. Nearly half of these vessels are unfit for the purposes of the revenue, and will be sold under the provisions of the act of July 25.

Under the same act, three steamers have been purchased and equipped, and have been of essential service in the suppression of unlawful commerce on the Chesapeake, and in aid of the expedition by which the authority of the Union was recently restored on the eastern shore of Virginia.

With a view to the increased efficiency of the service, the Secretary directed a thorough examination to be made by a competent board of officers, of all candidates for appointment, as well as of all officers, except captains, already in the service, and has made a certificate from that board of entire competency an indispensable condition of appointment.

Four revenue cutters are now engaged in Coast Survey duty, in connection with the naval and military expeditions on the coasts of the insurgent States; and the whole of the remaining number are actively engaged in the enforcement of the revenue laws, and in the protection of commerce.

Under advertisements for proposals for the construction of additional revenue steamers, under the act of July, a large number of bids and models have been received, and contracts will be made for five, which, when completed, will fully answer the existing demands of the service.

The Secretary desires to avail himself of this opportunity to invite the attention of Congress to the importance of a uniform system and a uniform nomenclature of weights and measures and coins to the commerce of the world, in which the United States already so largely shares. The wisest of our statesmen have regarded the attainment of this end, so desirable in itself, as by no means impossible. The combination of the decimal system with appropriate denominations in a scheme of weights, measures and coins for the international uses of commerce, leaving, if need be, the separate systems of nations untouched, is certainly not beyond the reach of the daring genius and patient endeavor which gave the steam engine and the telegraph to the service of mankind. The Secretary respectfully suggests the expediency of a small appropriation to be used in promoting interchange of opinions between intelligent persons of our own and foreign countries on this subject.

In closing this report the Secretary takes pleasure in asking the consideration of Congress for the various suggestions of the heads of the bureaus of the Department, contained in their several reports, which are herewith transmitted. It has been his endeavor, since assuming the charge of the Department, to infuse into its action the greatest possible activity and vigor; and it is a source of very great satisfaction to him that his efforts have been, in general, faithfully and zealously supported by the gentlemen with whom he has been associated. The reports from the several bureaus will show how much has been accomplished during the year, and how well. The Secretary indulges the hope that continued endeavor, with larger experience, will make the Department, in all its working, what a Department charged with duties and responsibilities so various and important ought to be.

S. P. CHASE.

FROM THE DIVISIONS OF BANKS AND STONE.

Movements of Banks—Where he is to go—What Stone is to do—Adventures of a Flag Party which Spent a Night at Leesburgh—The Rebel Soldiers—Their Dress Parade—Their Appearance—Runaway Slaves and Maryland Insolence.

From Our Special Correspondent.

EDWARDS' FERRY, NEAR POOLESVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

Gen. BANKS has taken up his residence at Frederick in a handsome three-storied house, and there awaits orders. This afternoon word has been received from Washington that he has received orders to quarter for a few weeks at Frederick and vicinity, after which he will go from Frederick to Annapolis and hence to some point South. The fact that Gen BANKS has no cavalry with him, save, of course, his body-guard, is of significance. Gen. STONEMAN, Chief of Cavalry, has stated that the Government will send no more cavalry South, and none has been assigned to BANKS' command, although he has asked for it repeatedly. In this connection I will state that Col. VAN ALEN, of the Van Alen Cavalry, was told, while last in Washington, that in case Gen. STONE's Division should, for any cause, be sent South, he and his command would be retained in this vicinity.

From certain official intimations, gathered in a purely professional manner, I am convinced that a very large proportion of the "Army of the Potomac" will be sent South.

Yesterday, a "flag-of-truce party" crossed the Potomac, and, owing to delay on the part of a Confederate officer, was kept on the other side until this morning. I can now give a description of the bleak town of Leesburgh, and of the half-clad soldiers quartered there. The waters of the Potomac, always black, are now as black as light-colored ink, and roll downwards with a sullen, steady push, that seems to say, "get out of the way," and then rolls on again with a *noli me tangere* air as grand as the grandest Turk, and as insolent as Ex-Senator MASON. Having safely passed over this forbidding tide, the party stepped briskly on to the frozen turf upon the bank, and cordially greeted the cheerful-faced Lieutenant, who, with a dirty white handkerchief floating from a bamboo cane, was awaiting the arrival. The party from this side carried letters of importance, for answers to which it was necessary to send to Manassas' and as the wind, which whistled along the unprotected bluff, was exceeding keen and unpleasant, the Lieutenant proposed that all hands should walk over to Leesburgh, a distance of some two miles off. To this, of course, no objection was made, and when the boat had been safely moored they all started for the late bone of contention which loomed up temptingly just before them.

The town of Leesburgh lies in an elevated valley. Long before the town was reached, large, open corn fields were passed, while many-acred lots of Winter wheat were seen on every hand. The approach to the town is by a decided though not difficult ascent after the bluffs are passed and the approaches to civilization are encountered. No camps were seen on this side of Leesburgh, nor were any soldiers met, with the exception of a solitary squad of half-dressed shiverlings, who were cutting rails from a Virginia snake-tail fence. These men stared with vacant surprise at the well-clad individuals who composed the loyal party, which advanced boldly, preceded by the Confederate officer, he and they bearing respectively their knotted handkerchiefs, neither party being armed.

Leesburgh, for this section of the country, is quite a town. There are very many neat dwellings, several brick stores and residences, two very fair taverns, and three churches. Very naturally, the appearance in town of a dozen Union men caused a great sensation, and long before the quarters of the commanding officer were reached, the party had swollen to a procession, and the procession attained the proportions of a mob. No expressions of an ungentlemanly or hostile character were heard, though occasionally an impolitic avowal of admiration for the "store clothes" worn by our people, was allowed to reach the well-pleased ears of the Unionists. Arrived at the head-quarters, the party was informed that owing to an unexpected detention of the messenger, they would be compelled to remain at Leesburgh until the following morning. An officer was detailed to procure them lodgings and show them the sights. No caution was given as to what might be seen or what should be ignored, so repressing only such matters as one's sense of honor indicates ought to be kept quiet, I will go on.

About twenty rods from the town-house—a queer looking structure, by the way—there was a Mississippi regiment, commanded, I believe, by Col. A. H. BROWN, formerly of the *Jackson Democrat*. To view its "dress parade" the party were invited, and gladly accepting the invitation, went to the camp ground. The tents, most of which seemed new, were conical like the Sibley tent, but much smaller. The camp was very neat, and the grounds exceedingly clean. It was evident it had been used for its present purpose a long time, as the parade and street grounds were very hard and smooth. From the pole in front of the Colonel's tent hung the "Secesh" rag, and similar smaller ones were seen in different parts of the encampment. The line being formed, the band, which played exceedingly well, saluted, as usual with us, and the customary manual was put through. The officers were all Americans; all wore long beards and mustaches, and all dressed well. The men, however, were for the most part Irish, with here and there a German. They are a rough-looking set; their hats are not of a kind; their coats are faded, and their trowsers seemed a sort of a cross between a Turkish bag-pant and a regulation suit. The buttons on the officers' coats were the United States pattern, but those on the uniforms of the enlisted men were to a great extent plain brass. The guns looked like the Springfield pattern of 1850 altered, and I think they were. The swords were mostly such as are worn by non-commissioned officers in our army, and not at all such as have been taken heretofore from Confederate prisoners. The most noticeable feature was the poorly-clad feet of the men. At least twenty of them had no shoes at all, and very many of them wore holy ones, while others had on top boots large enough for a Division General. The regiment had nine companies on parade, numbering about 720 men, to which could probably be added another company of 80, which was on *picquet* duty along the river, as the men performing that duty were uniformed like those on parade. After the parade was finished—a parade which would have done no discredit to some of the best in our army—the band marched slowly towards the headquarters of the post, and there remained for at least half an hour, playing continually, greatly to the enjoyment of the crowd of citizens and negroes, who gathered in the adjacent square.

After a good supper of steak, ham, sausages and buckwheat cakes, and a somewhat animated discussion in the bar-room, the party were informed that their rooms were ready, and that a guard would see that they remained unmolested through the night. This morning, the messenger having returned, permission was given for the flag to recross. *No other troops* were seen in or near Leesburgh, with the exception of a battalion of cavalry, which was drilling on the level ground just above the Bluff, and it is believed that if there were any others, they had been purposely removed for the night. This, however, is not probable, and I am inclined to think that if the rebels have, as it is the received opinion, 10,000 troops in that vicinity, they march them continually from point to point, keeping them everlastingly on the go, for the sake of making a perpetual demonstration. Thus ends the account of all it would be fair to relate concerning the trip to Leesburgh. Our wounded there are doing well; they send frequently letters to their friends, and are permitted to receive replies. The rebels there are not well supplied with arms, clothes, shoes, or camp equipage, though it must be confessed they make a very good appearance with what they have, and deserve all credit for their drill and general style. Certainly in courtesy they are not excelled.

The officers of this division are continually and exceedingly annoyed by slaveholders, whose movable properties have taken to themselves legs and vanished in a night. Every day complaints are made that "my boy Bill," or "my girl Sue," or my this and my that has gone. The owner, naturally troubled in his mental mind, desires to interest everybody in his case, and not unfrequently applies to headquarters for a guard to go out and hunt up the runaways. They are rapidly learning, however, that that sort of thing won't work, and that while our troops are not here to hinder fugitives, they are most decidedly not here to catch them. If a negro is found by his owner in camp, he is of course given up, but if said owner attempts to induce officer or man to go outside of camp lines for the purpose of slave-catching he very soon learns that he has woke up the *wrong* passenger, and in addition receives such aid and comfort in the way of Christian advice as is apt to make him wish the entire Union army in the bottom of the Potomac. The "niggers" *are* going, there's no mistake about *that* fact. Within the past week about twenty have come into camp.

Important from Arkansas.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Within a week past a member of the present Legislature of Arkansas has arrived at Rolla, with forty other citizens of that States—thirty-five of whom, with the representative referred to, have joined Col. PERLIN' Regiment of Missouri troops. These parties state that in the northern section of Arkansas loyalty still prevails, and that love of the old flag—the emblem of a united country—yet glows and burns in thousands of patriotic breasts. It is not merely a silent allegiance that could be found in the section whence these men come, for they say that with efforts properly directed, our people would be astonished at the number of soldiers that could be raised there to fight in behalf of the Union. This gratifying intelligence is confirmed by representations we have received from other sources with regard to the feeling in Northern Arkansas, and it is well to bear these reports in mind in connection with any consideration of the rebellion in that State.

We have before us the message of Gov. RECTOR to the Arkansas Legislature, in session at Little Rock, last month. Reserving for another article some comments upon the financial condition of the State, as shown in this document, we sift from the message a few interesting items with respect to military operations, exhibiting rich developments.

It appears that the State Convention and Gov. RECTOR and the Legislature have been in a terrific snarl ever since the former body met and assumed to do acts which the Executive believes overstepped its authority. The principal cause of complaint that Gov. RECTOR places against the Convention lies in the creation of a Military Board, which appears to have restrained the Governor somewhat, or to use his own language, "put him in strings." An immense amount of trouble, according to the message, has flowed from this "unmerited rebuke to the Executive incumbent." But let us look a moment into the movements of the rebel Generals, as detailed in this document.

On the 10th of May Gen. MCCULLOCH was put in command of the Indian Territory west of Arkansas, and had with h m two regiments, one from Louisiana and from Arkansas. Before he could prepare for any offensive operations, Gen. LYON, in pursuit of the fugacious JACKSON, approached near the south boundary line of Missouri, and the Military Board of Arkansas called out ten regiments for defensive purposes. On the 21st of June the Board dispatched a messenger to Richmond proposing to transfer the entire State force with their arms to the Confederate Government, making a condition precedent, however, that the arms were to be used for the protection of Arkansas. The rebel Secretary of State was willing to receive the men and arms but would make no promises as to their future disposition, and so the transfer was not then effected. On the 4th of July the effort was again essayed, one of the members of the Board visiting Gen. HARDEE, then recently appointed to the command of the northern border of Arkansas, and an agreement was made whereby a vote should be taken among the Arkansas troops, and if a majority of each company consented to be transferred, those consenting were to be turned over as a company; if, however, a majority declined the company was to be disbanded altogether, the company of Gen. YELL's division disbanded and two or three hundred others "from various motives returned home." This was for the eastern division of the army. The Western division, under Gen. PEARCE, however, was not so easily transferred, as will be seen by what follows:

After the battle of Springfield, the Military Board dispatched an agent to Gen. PEARCE to turn over his troops to Gen. HARDEE. The agent proposed to submit the question of the transfer, but Gen. PEARCE got mad, and refused to allow it to be done, following this insubordinate conduct up by writing a most abusive letter to the Board. Not even content with this, PEARCE separated his troops from MCCULLOCH's command, *marched them back to Arkansas, where they were informally disbanded and sent home.* Gov. RECTOR says that, without PEARCE's command, "MCCULLOCH was left too weak for anything but passive inaction." As soon as PEARCE's return to Arkansas was known, the Military Board, fearing a disbandment, directed him (PEARCE) to suspend all action in reference to the transfer, but the dispatches were received too late, and only "in time to stay the waste of public property, scattered in all directions."

Above we have reduced to small compass a narrative occupying several pages of the printed message. It shows that the Arkansas forces, claimed to be 22,000 in number, are in a complete state of demoralization and desuetude—if we may use that expression. Another subject dwelt upon by the Governor may claim our attention. We all know how much the Confederates have abused the foreign element in the Union army, designating them as "LINCOLN's Dutch and Irish." Now read this extract from Gov. RECTOR's message:

"It is probable that the troops now in the field will meet present emergencies, while it may be safely calculated that a much larger number will *have* to go into service before Spring. I beg to recommend that the executive authorities be authorized to organize two 'class regiments,' one of Germans and their immediate descendants, and another of Irish and their descendants. * * * These people, though brave and patriotic, have been deterred from entering the army mainly because for them there was little chance for promotion. * * * *If I should be mistaken, however*, in the causes that have deterred them, and it is found to proceed from a *lack of inclination*, then authority ought to be given to *draft* a regiment from each class. It is not a wise or just government, which, in a war like this, taxes native blood and energy alone, leaving the foreign-born at home, reaping the fruits of dear-bought victories."

Could anything be more ingenuous than this? Here is an acknowledgment that the Germans and Irish, at least of Arkansas, exhibit a "lack of inclination" to fight against the Union. So the Confederates may keep up decrying the Dutch and Irish.

Altogether the military establishment of Arkansas is on a most weak and flimsy footing, according to the exhibits of Gov. RECTOR.

The Senate of Mississippi has adopted a preamble and resolution, proposing the passage of "effective laws preventing the growing of another (cotton) crop until the present is disposed of."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1105, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1643, 1645, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1665, 1667, 1671, 1673. *Part II.*—Nos. 1294, 1302, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 460, 461, 73, 462, 463, 195, 3, 415, 262, 377, 510, 511, 512, 514, 515, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 525, 526, 527.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 7, 2505, 2609, 2611, 2615, 2623, 2629, 2631, 1677, 2543, 2171, 349, 1513½, 753, 2593. *Part II.*—Nos. 1164, 2608, 2870, 2872, 2874, 614, 2856, 2894, 2896, 2898, 2900, 2902.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 1430, 1238, 1225, 1543, 1223, 903, 908, 307, 1683, 1684, 932, 3893, 1523, 1482, 1461.

Writs of Prohibition—Jurisdiction of the Marine Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex. rel. Jas. S. Brownson et al. vs. *The Marine Court and Samuel W. Slocum.* This was a motion for writs of prohibition to issue out of this Court, to restrain the Marine Court from trying three causes, brought by respondent Slocum, against the relators, upon three several promissory notes. The relators contend that the Marine Court has no jurisdiction to try the causes.

It appears that the three actions were commenced severally, by attachment issuing to obtain the appearance of the relators as defendants, and that the actions were based upon notes, two for $600, and one for $650.

The relators object that the Marine Court has not jurisdiction to try the causes, for the reasons, first, that the attachments were irregularly issued, and the Court has not, therefore, acquired jurisdiction of their persons; secondly, that the notes in suit being for a greater sum each, than $500, the Court has not jurisdiction of the subject matter involved; and, thirdly, that they, the relators, have counter-claims to set up against the respondent, two of which are for sums greater than can be brought within the jurisdiction of the Court.

The respondent in his suits only claiming to recover $500 on each of the notes, instead of the entire face of each, thus remitting on two of them $100 each, and on the third $150, the relators urge that under the common law such an act on the part of a plaintiff to enable him to bring an action in a Court of inferior jurisdiction, was a fraud upon the jurisdiction of the Superior Court, and a writ of prohibition would therefore issue.

The Court, Justice SUTHERLAND, held that the first objection of the relators in respect to the jurisdiction of their persons, could not properly be considered upon an application for a writ of prohibition. Such a motion was not the proper remedy.

In respect to the subject matter of the suits the Court held that where there are claims and counter-claims arising on contracts, the question of jurisdiction must be determined by the admission of proofs, and not by the mere statement of the claims on the pleadings, although verified.

As to the fraud upon the jurisdiction of the Court, it was held that this Court was not particularly jealous of its jurisdiction. That under a system of jurisprudence like ours, where we have several Courts of superior concurrent jurisdiction, the old principle of the common law in such cases is not clearly applicable.

If the respondent, Slocum, proves his claim, and the relators prove their whole counter-claim, to an amount exceeding $1,000, in any one of the three suits, the Court can give them judgment for $500 only; and as they cannot be compelled to enter up two or more judgments on one contract, or to release any part of it, the Marine Court should, on such proof, and upon the relators declining to take judgment for $500 only, dismiss the suit. But in case the Marine Court should refuse to do this, the Court declined at present to say whether the relators' remedy would be, by writ of prohibition or by appeal, or by an equitable action, to stay Slocum's judgment in the Marine Court until they could recover judgment for their counter-claims in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

The motion was, upon the whole, deemed premature, and denied.

H. D. Sedgwick for relators; Miller, Peet & Michols for respondent.

Legal Notice.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This Court has made the following order:

1. The general calendar for the trial of jury cases will be continued in its present condition for the year 1862, except that all the causes thereon will be renumbered. New causes noticed for January, or any subsequent term, will be placed at the end of the General Calendar, in their order, according to the date of issue.

2. Causes may be generally reserved by a written consent of the attorneys, filed at any time before the case is on the day calendar. Cases so reserved may afterwards be placed upon the day calendar, on the application of either party to the Judge at Chambers, provided two days' previous notice of such application be given to the adverse party.

3. All causes marked "*Off for the Term*" shall have priority at the succeeding term, and will be placed at the head of the calendar therefor.

4. The calendar of causes to be tried *by the Court without a Jury*, will be called at the trial terms on the fourth Mondays of January, March, May and November.

5. Fifteen causes will be placed on each day calendar, and no calendar will be made for Saturdays.

6. At the General Terms, in appeal cases arising in this Court, the parties may, by consent, reserve the argument until the second week in term, when all so reserved will be called in their order on the calendar. But in appeals from the Marine, and Justices' Courts no such reservation will be allowed, and counsel therein must be prepared for the argument when the case is reached in its order.

7. In any action on contract, where there is reason to believe that the defence is interposed for delay, and that the trial will not occupy more than one hour, the plaintiff may, upon a notice of four days, apply at Chambers to have the cause placed upon the Special Calendar for short cases, and which will be made up for the last Friday in each trial term.

The notice must be accompanied by the affidavits (if any) upon which the motion will be founded.

If the motion be granted, the order to that effect shall forthwith be delivered to the Clerk, with a written notice specifying the number of the cause on the General Calendar.

Should the trial occupy more than one hour, it may be suspended, in the discretion of the Judge holding the Court, and the cause will thereupon be placed at the foot of the General Calendar, unless otherwise specially ordered. By the Court.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

The Clerk also requests that counsel notify him of those causes on the Jury Calendar which have been settled, discontinued or otherwise disposed of during the year about to close, so that such cases will not be placed on Calendar for the coming year.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, James Gallagher, aged 30, native of Ireland, indicted for the murder of his wife, Mary, on the 28th of August last, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. The homicide was committed during a quarrel between Gallagher and his wife, and is said to have been accidental.

James Davis, 22 years, native of New-York, pleaded guilty to an attempt to pick the pocket of Geo. E. Mathews, of Newark, N. J., while standing in a crowd in front of the City Hall Park, Oct. 28. Remanded for sentence.

Chas. Morland, formerly porter in the employ of Van Sehl, Schmilinsky & Co., No. 101 Pearl-street, pleaded guilty to stealing 12 calfskins from his employers, in September last, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

John Brown, 18 years, native of Germany, pleaded guilty to stealing two pieces of cloth, valued at $16, from C. B. Weeks & Co., and was sent to the Penitentiary for 8 months.

Owing to the large number of cases on the calendar waiting to be disposed, City Judge McCunn will hold an extra session of the Court during the remainder of the present term, commencing this morning. Part No. 2 will be held in the room of the Supreme Court, directly under that of the Court of Sessions.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Before Justice Sutherland.

Morgan vs. *St. John's Church.*—Judgment for plaintiff for amount claimed. Findings of fact to be drawn by plaintiff's attorney, and settled on five days notice.

Before Justice Barnard.

Hunt et al. vs. *Chapman et al.*—Order settled.
Hatch vs. *Myers.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.
Heyden vs. *Collyer.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 9, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68..Cou.	97	300	Harlem R.....b30	12⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s' '81..Cou.	93	50	Mich. Central R....	50⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou.	83	900	do.....	50
1,000	Ill. Canal Bds. '66	80	550	do.....b30	50¼
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	44½	50	do.....	50⅜
12,000	do.....	45	135	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	18⅜
18,000	Missouri State 6s.	42	100	do.....s30	18⅜
7,000	do.....	42¼	200	do.....	18⅞
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s..101		50	Mich. S. & N. I. G.S.	39⅛
4,000	N.Y. Cen. Bonds, '76, Con'ble Rds..101		600	do.....	39¼
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.105		200	do.....b30	39⅜
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. bonds...	94	950	do.....s30	39¼
8,000	Ill. C. R. Bonds..	87⅛	50	do.....s10	39
500	do.....	88	10	Cleve., Col. & C. R.	100
4,000	C. & N. W. S.F.B.	80¼	200	Panama Railroad	114
1,000	G. & Chi. 1st mtg.	98⅜	50	do.....b30	114¼
1,000	M.C.R.p.c.1st mtg.		5	do.....	114⅛
	S. P. C. B.....	92	15	do.....	114¼
25	Union Bank.....	81	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	62
5	Bank of Commerce	82	100	do.....s3	61⅜
10	Park Bank.....	96½	500	do.....s10	61½
1140	Pacific M. S. Co...	90	50	do.....	61¾
50	do.....s30	89¾	150	Clev. & Pitts. R....	16¾
50	do.....s5	90	350	do.....	16¾
50	do.....s10	90	27	Galena & Chic. R..	71
50	do.....	90¼	100	do.....	71¾
50	do.....s5	90⅜	250	do.....	71½
150	do.....	90⅜	100	do.....s10	71¼
5	do.....	91	50	do.....	71⅜
355	N. York Cen. R.....s	79⅛	200	do.....b30	71½
250	do.....s10	79⅛	850	Clev. & Tol. R.....	34
250	do.....s30	79⅛	100	do.....s30	34
250	do.....b60	79⅜	100	do.....b30	34⅛
950	do.....	79⅜	600	do.....b30	34
100	do.....s5	79⅜	200	do.....b60	34¼
525	do.....	79⅝	100	do.....b10	34
50	do.....s7	79⅝	400	do.....	33⅞
50	do.....s10	79⅝	100	do.....b10	33⅞
150	Erie R.....	32⅞	100	do.....	33¾
250	do.....	33	100	do.....s10	33¾
350	do.....	32⅜	70	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R..	54
470	do.....	32⅛	760	do.....	54⅛
36	do.....	32⅛	300	do.....b30	54⅛
20	do.....	32⅜	50	do.....b60	54⅛
100	do.....s60	32½	50	do.....b10	54¼
300	do.....	32⅝	50	do.....s30	54
200	do.....b60	33	450	do.....s10	54
100	do.....b30	33	200	do.....	54⅛
850	Erie R. pref.....	54⅜	50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	89
250	do.....	54⅜	7	do.....	89
50	Hudson River R.s30	38¼	25	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	19¼
400	do.....	38⅜	50	do.....	19

SECOND BOARD.

$1,600	U. S. 6s, '68.....	88	100	Harlem Railroad...	12¾
4,000	N. Car. St. 6s.....	59½	50	do.....	12¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s.....	41⅞	150	Mich. Cen. Railroad	50
14,000	do.....	41¾	10	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	18¼
1,000	M. St. 8 week Bs.	81¾	100	do.....	18⅜
1,000	do.....	81	34	Mil. & P. du C. R..	19
3,000	Harlem 1st M. Bs.	96¾	100	Panama Railroad....	114
50	Pacific M. S. Co..b60	90	50	do.....	114¾
100	do.....s20	89½	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	61½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	79¾	50	do.....s60	61¾
400	do.....	79⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts. R....	16½
100	do.....s30	79	150	Gal. & Chic. R.....	71⅝
100	do.....	79⅞	100	do.....	71¾
50	do.....s60	79	200	do.....	71¾
250	do.....s10	79⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R.....	33⅞
30	Erie Railway.....	32⅝	300	do.....	34
300	do.....	32⅝	100	do.....s10	34
100	do.....b60	33	150	Chic. & Rock I. R..	54⅛
150	Erie Railway Pref..	54⅜	100	do.....s10	54⅜
8	do.....	54⅜	50	do.....	54⅜
50	Hud Riv. R.....	38¾	50	do.....b30	54⅜
10	do.....	38	60	do.....	54⅜
100	Harlem R. Pref.b60	31			

MONDAY, Dec. 9—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 7, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 30:

Decrease in Loans	$2,906,349
Increase in Specie	810,052
Increase in Circulation	288,554
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,685,761

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury Specie Average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 8, 1860.	Dec. 7, 1861.	Nov. 30, 1861.
Capital	$69,158,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	130,214,363	159,793,953	162,790,302
Specie	18,562,743	42,318,610	41,507,558
Circulation	8,956,193	8,826,730	8,537,176
Gross Deposits	102,072,163	153,470,757	157,239,309
Exchanged	19,887,995	19,851,970	20,934,761
Undrawn	82,184,167	133,618,787	136,304,548
In Sub-Treasury	3,125,300	6,539,829	8,404,170

The Specie Average on the present Bank return is $810,000 higher than last Monday. The increase was expected to be rather greater than this figure, judged by the lower movement of the Sub-Treasury. The variations in the other specie ages are owing mainly to the working of the Government Account, which affects both the lines of Discount and Deposit. To-day the Sub-Treasury makes a further reimbursement of $636,600 for account of advances by the Banks under the negotiation of Aug. 19. To-morrow the first draft on the negotiation of Nov. 16 will be made upon the Banks. The market for Exchange for the Boston mail of Wednesday opens with some appearance of firmness, Bankers' bills on London being quoted 108¾@109 ℔ cent. The Continental Exchanges much the same as for the previous mail. The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 30 Exchange-place, New-York, ℔ steamer *Canada*, from Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1861. Mails close in New-York Tuesday, 10th, at 5½ P. M.:

London—60 Days' Sight	108¾ per cent.
3 Days' Sight	109¾ per cent.
Paris—60 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f.20c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f.15c.
Amsterdam—60 Days' Sight per Guilder	41 cents.
Hamburg—60 Days' Sight per Marc Banco	36¼ cents.
Frankfort—60 Days' Sight per Florin	41¼ cents.
Bremen—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar	79¼ cents.

The Stock Market felt the impulse of the English news by the *Africa* this morning, not so much from a general concurrence in the belief that the affair of the *Trent* when known in England will fail to create a sensation, as from a belief that the equally serious affair, on the other side, of harboring the mongrel steamer *Nashville*, will be regarded as a fair set-off to the arrest of MASON and SLIDELL, and that, taking the two occurrences together, the disposition on the part of the British Ministry will be to appreciate at their true worth the attempts of the Southern Confederates to foment diplomatic and international difficulties between the two countries. But without reference to particular opinions on these matters in the Stock Exchange to-day, the market, which had been prepared for nearly the worst news at the close of last week, advanced rapidly 1@1½ per cent. on the New-York and Western Railways, and 3@3½ per cent. on Pacific Mail and Panama shares. A similar advance was made on the State Stocks of Missouri, Tennessee, &c., while the National Securities were ½@¾ per cent. better than on Saturday. The Bank Shares and Railway mortgages participated in the general rise; so that altogether a large and well-distributed business was accomplished, no reaction against prices being felt at the afternoon Board, although there was much realizing of the advanced figures on two or three prominent speculatives.

Late in the afternoon, the Market continued firm, the last transaction in New-York Central being on 500 Shares, at 79½, buy

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 10, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—SHANDY MAGUIRE—AN HOUR IN SEVILLE—THE IRISH TUTOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—HE'S NOT A MISS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE REBELLION.

There has been a skirmish on the Upper Potomac, which resulted disastrously to the rebels. On Saturday afternoon last a rebel force, consisting of a battery of six pieces and about four hundred infantry and two hundred cavalry, made their appearance on the Virginia side at Dam No. 5, and commenced shelling the dam and the houses on the Maryland shore. A company of the Thirteenth Massachusetts were on picket duty there, but having only smooth-bore guns, they could effect nothing against the enemy, who continued their fire all day. During the night, however, another company of the Thirteenth arrived, armed with Enfield rifles, and when the enemy opened fire again in the morning, they were replied to with such effect that a considerable number of them were placed *hors de combat*, and they were forced to abandon their battery. It was removed by them, however, on Sunday night—the National force not being sufficient to cross the river to effect its capture. The skirmishing was still continued at last accounts.

A general order has been issued by Gen. McCLELLAN, enjoining upon recruiting officers the necessity of exercising more care than heretofore in regard to the class of men they accept for service.

On Tuesday night last the rebels sallied out of the woods some seven or eight miles above Romney, Western Virginia, and captured some wagon-trains, killing two men and wounding several others. They burned one or two of the wagons, and started off with the horses. A party was soon dispatched from Romney after them, but did not succeed in overtaking them.

The Savannah *Republican* now insists that the pirate steamer *Sumter* has not been captured, but that she has been wrecked on the coast of Trinidad. It would be a comfort to know it positively.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has received from Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN, Chief of the Corps of United States Engineers, (and at the present time acting President of the Board of Engineers convened at Washington to act upon the subject of our coast defences,) assurances that the representations made through him, by the people of Salem and Provincetown, in reference to the present insecure condition of the harbors of those ports, shall receive the immediate and careful consideration of the Board.

Mr. Justice NELSON, of the Supreme Court, has arrived in Washington, and took his seat yesterday. He states that the Secessionists have taken possession of all Justice CATRON'S property around Nashville, amounting to $90,000. The venerable magistrate was driven from his home in Tennessee, under threats of personal violence, and his loss of property will fall heavily upon the gallant old hero.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, a number of petitions and memorials were presented—among them those of the Legislature of Connecticut, asking the repeal of so much of the act for the increase of the revenue as imposes an income tax, or to have the amount apportioned among special States, which shall be allowed to raise the amount in their own way. The Marshal of the District of Columbia was requested to inform the Senate by what authority he keeps slaves in jail because they are refractory. Mr. HALE'S resolution, asking the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of abolishing the old Supreme Court and establishing another one, was debated, and finally a substitute was adopted, which refers the whole matter, including the portions of the President's Message relating to the Judiciary, to the Judiciary Committee. The other portions of the Message were also appropriately referred. The resolution of inquiry into the causes of the disasters to our army at Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, etc., was then taken up, and occupied attention until the adjournment. It was finally amended so as to provide for the appointment of a Joint Committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and four of the House, to inquire into the general conduct of the war, and in this shape passed with only three dissenting votes.

In the House, a resolution was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs and passed, which directs the President to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of furnishing relief to the starving population of Ireland. A bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs which authorizes the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution requesting the Secretary of War to revoke a portion of one Gen. HALLECK'S orders, excluding fugitive slaves from the National lines in Missouri. An attempt was made to table it, but it failed by six votes. Mr. LOVEJOY called for the previous question when a call was made for an adjournment, which also failed. Mr. LOVEJOY then accepted a substitute offered by Mr. LANSING, of New-York, which requests the President to direct Gen. HALLECK to recall his order, on the ground that it does not conform to the general practice in the army—and further consideration of the subject was postponed. The Committee on the District of Columbia was directed to make further inquiries relative to the fugitive slaves confined in the Washington jail. Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, introduced a bill to subject certain persons to military trial and punishment. It covers the cases of fraudulent speculators, etc. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A number of other bills were introduced—among them one by Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, to confiscate the property of rebels, and liberate their slaves. The resolution of Mr. WEBSTER, of New-York, instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of establishing a railroad from New-York to Washington, *via* the Central Railroad, was adopted. The Committee of Ways and Means, on motion of Mr. COX, of Ohio, was instructed to inquire into the propriety of modifying the Tariff and Direct Tax bills.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting, last evening, at which a great number of papers were disposed of. A special Committee (to act in concert with one from the Board of Aldermen) was appointed to examine and report upon a suitable location for market purposes, on the North River, south of Fourteenth-street, and north of Canal-street. The following is a comparative statement of the amounts raised in each year, since 1860, prepared by Mr. WARREN, Deputy Comptroller, from which it will be seen that the amount to be raised this year is nearly one million dollars less than 1861, and by reference to the Budget for 1862, presented to the Councilman last evening, it will be perceived that the Comptroller thinks that even this amount may be very materially diminished, and he strongly urges the Common Council to a judicious economy in all their expenditures. In some instances the Comptroller has not inserted the full amount called for by the heads of Departments:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Support of City Government	$5,839,419 22	$5,811,978 00	$4,996,256 00
Int. on City debt	734,575 00	897,180 00	712,800 00
Inst. on Principal	71,657 36	71,657 36	71,657 36
Total	$6,645,651 58	$6,780,815 36	$5,780,713 36

There was no session of the Board of Aldermen last evening for want of a quorum.

Large quantities of ammunition, ordnance, stores, horses, equipments and other warlike arrangements, are about to leave Boston for Port Royal. The ship *Bullion* is ready, and hauled out into the stream on Sunday; the ship *Geo. Green* hauled out yesterday, and the ship *Idaho* will also go to-day or to-morrow. The ships *Black Prince* and *Milton* are chartered, and will commence loading at once, and sail with all dispatch.

The New-Haven *Journal* states that the *D. Trowbridge*, which has just fallen a victim to the *Sumter*, sailed from this port on Oct. 8 for Demerara, with a full inboard cargo, and a deck-load of cattle, sheep, and pigs. The principal part of her inboard consisted of pork, flour, cheese, and hams. The vessel was owned by Mr. DANIEL TROWBRIDGE, and with her cargo was valued at about $25,000, which is a total loss, no war risk having been taken by her owner. This is the second New-Haven vessel that has fallen into the hands of the pirates, the other being the *William C. Atwater*, which was seized by the rebels in Florida.

The Stock Market yesterday responded to the foreign advices by the *Africa*, which relieved to a considerable extent the previous anxiety about a serious difficulty with England. New-York Central left off 79¾@¼, as against 78¼@¾ on Saturday, and the other Railways in proportion. Exchange, 108¾@109 ℔ cent.

A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs yesterday. Flour and Corn were firm. Wheat advanced 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. The high prices asked for Cotton checked operations. Pork was heavy and cheaper. An active demand prevailed for Bacon, Lard, Beef, Teas and Whisky. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Congress and the Administration—The Slavery Question.

We do not share the apprehensions expressed in various quarters, of a serious difference of opinion among the Members of Congress, in regard to the conduct of the war—still less of any factious opposition, on the part of any considerable number of them, to the policy and conduct of the Executive Department of the Government. The country has too much to lose by such dissensions, to permit any public man of ordinary discretion and patriotism to run the risk of creating them. There are, doubtless, rash and unthinking men in both Houses, whose conceit outweighs their judgment, and who are impatient of any policy that does not respond to their heated and reckless impulses. But they will ease their minds by bar-room denunciations of the public men who are responsible for the conduct of the war, and will have the less temptation, as we trust they will have no encouragement, to embody their restless vanity in legislative forms. The mass of the members, we are confident, will fully realize the absolute necessity for the proper conduct of the war, of harmony between the several Departments of the Government, of mutual confidence and toleration among all who are connected with its administration, and of hearty unanimity on the part of the people in support of measures for the suppression of the rebellion.

There are but two points concerning which there is any appearance of dissension,—one relates to the prosecution of the war, and the other to the question of Slavery. There are many persons who insist upon more *active movements*,—who are intolerant of the apparent inaction of the army, and who are renewing the cry which led to the Bull Run disaster. This feeling is perfectly natural, and is very largely shared by the people. But it would be folly on the part of the Government to sacrifice to it anything of substantial success, or to permit it to overrule any deliberate plan of action they may have formed. Gen. McCLELLAN, we presume, is not likely to make such a blunder. He has declared that, if not interfered with, he will crush out the rebellion before the 1st of May;—and so long as his plans meet the approval of the Government, he is entitled to that full degree of public confidence which is essential to their success.

With regard to Slavery, there are many men in Congress, and hundreds of thousands outside, who are impatient for some more direct assault upon what is felt to be the real author and origin of the whole rebellion. A portion of them demand from Congress an act of immediate and general emancipation;—but the obstacles to the practical execution of such a scheme, its impotence as a weapon of war, and the certainty that its first effect would be greatly to weaken the Union cause in the Border States, which are just now the very heart and centre of the struggle, will unquestionably prevent any very strenuous attempt to secure such action at the hands of Congress. A more popular and much more plausible scheme is to pass an act confiscating the property, and freeing the slaves, of every man who is in rebellion against the Government. This measure has many very strong advocates and commends itself to the loyal impulse of the public mind. There is certainly not a solitary reason which can be urged for the confiscation of any property which does not apply with still greater force to the case of slaves; and if it shall be thought expedient to pass a general confiscation act, Slavery should not be exempted from its operation.

It will be found wise, however, not to go further or faster in *making* laws than we can go in *enforcing* them. Congress, at its extra session, passed a very important and a very sweeping act in regard to the enfranchisement of slaves, and the confiscation of property, belonging to rebels:—and it will be well to secure the full execution of that law, and thus test its insufficiency, before making a new one going still further on the same subject.

That law declared that whenever any slave should be required or permitted by his master, or his master's agent, to be employed in any manner in hostile service against the United States,

"Then, and in every such case the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, *shall forfeit his claim to such labor*, any law of the State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. And *whenever*, thereafter, the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a *full and sufficient answer* to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed *had been employed in hostile service* against the Government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this act."

The very fact of such hostile employment *frees* the slave so employed. The first duty of the Government is to execute the provisions of this act. If thoroughly enforced, no man doubts that it would set free tens and hundreds of thousands of men who are still held as slaves. And until it has been enforced—until those who are embraced in its scope are brought within reach of its provisions, what practical benefit can arise from enlarging its terms for the sake of including still others, who will be still further removed from its operation?

The objects of legislation are *practical*. Congress is not likely to go on making laws merely for the sake of filling its statute books, or responding to a popular demand for an appearance of activity. It makes laws to have them enforced, and it enlarges the scope of one only when it learns, by practical experience, that its execution does not go far enough. No such test has yet been applied to the law of last Summer,—and therefore we do not think Congress will find it necessary to extend its sphere. First confiscate the slaves *actually employed* in aiding the rebellion:—if that does not answer the purpose it, will then be time enough to confiscate *all* the slaves of rebel masters.

Financial Condition of the Country—Secretary Chase's Report.

We present this morning the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been awaited with an interest quite as great as that felt in reference to the Message of the President. No matter what may be the magnitude of the task in hand, the crushing of the rebellion, or what may be our relations with other countries, the public will clearly see its way out of all our difficulties, provided everything is sound in the department of "ways and means." In the predicament we are in, abundance of money is always success. So far there has been no lack, and with a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, and a wise administration of the National finances, there need be no apprehension for the future.

Mr. CHASE commences by recapitulating the estimates submitted by him to Congress at its last session, and the several acts of that body to provide the men and means. The estimated expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1862, was $318,519,581. Subquent to this estimate, however, the numerical strength of the army has been increased from some 250,000 to 660,000 men, exclusive of the three months' volunteers. Such increase necessarily called for vastly increased estimates, and the total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, are raised to $543,415,422. The appropriations for the year made by Congress at its extraordinary session, were $329,510,994. The new appropriations called for, consequently, equal $213,904,427.

The receipts into the Treasury for the year, exclusive of loans, were estimated at $80,000,000, of which $57,000,000 were to arise from Customs Revenue; $3,000,000 from Lands, and say $20,000,000 from Income and Direct taxes. From the two former sources, only about $34,000,000, or about one-half of the estimates, will be realized. Of the loans authorized, the Secretary has already negotiated $150,000,000, and issued $24,550,325 demand Treasury notes. Of the last $50,000,000 loan, only $45,795,478 were realized, having been sold at a rate that would produce an interest of 7 per cent. In addition to the bonds and notes negotiated under the provision for the $250,000,000 loan, $26,896,784 were borrowed upon two-year bonds and Treasury notes, making the whole amount realized from loans in various forms, $197,242,588.

If the loans required to meet the estimated expenditures are negotiated, the total debt of the United States, on the 30th of June, the close of the present fiscal year, will be $517,372,802. It is the provision to be made for the future in which the public feel the greatest interest, and in reference to which Mr. CHASE devotes the great portion of his report. He pays a deserved tribute to the Banks which came so promptly to his aid in the period of sorest need. The prospective wants of Government he thinks, can be met from two sources—by an issue of Treasury or demand notes in sufficient quantities to serve as currency, which office they are to fill by a gradual exclusion from circulation of bank notes, and by a system of free banking. A currency consisting of Treasury Notes, he admits, is open to serious objections, as the Government is always liable to find itself in a position of a bank which has not ready means at all adequate to redeem an excessive circulation. He, consequently, gives preference to a plan which makes the securities of the United States a basis for a system of banking uniform in every part of the country. Assuming the bills of banks in circulation to be equal to, say $202,000,000, a displacement of these for bills secured by a pledge of Government Stocks, would create a demand for an equal amount, and in Mr. CHASE'S opinion, in addition to supplying Government with all the money it at present needs, would give the country a stable currency, always convertible into gold and silver.

Such are the salient features of Mr. CHASE'S report. We do not wholly agree with his recommendations, for reasons given in previous numbers of the TIMES. We still think the Banks are the mediums through which he can get all the money he needs, at lower rates and with less disturbance to the commercial community, than any others. We presume he will continue his negotiations through them. We should regret to see Government supply the currency through its demand notes, for fear, first, of an excessive expansion, then of an equally excessive collapse. In reference to free Banking, we think that the parties who assumed to engage in it, depositing Government securities to the full amount of their issues of bills, would find that they had so far exhausted their capital as to have very little means left for their legitimate business.

The report of the Secretary has many things to commend it. It is lucid and frank in its statements; and as far as it proposes any plans for the future, it is without arrogance or assumption. His suggestions are timely, as bases for discussions in Congress, where they will be considered in the same liberal and candid spirit with which they are made. Mr. CHASE'S present wants are so well supplied that ample time can be taken for deliberation. The means of the country, as experience has shown, are sufficient for all the wants of the Government. We need have no fear on this score, if we only make the right use of them. It is a matter in which the Government and the people have a common interest, and we have no doubt it is one in which they will work to a common purpose.

Pegram and Privateering.

Lieut. PEGRAM has succeeded in making his name famous. He has even gone further, and made it infamous. His wanton destruction of a merchant vessel on the high seas is an act unheard of in modern warfare. Such a barbarous outrage on the rights of commerce carries us back to an earlier civilization and a more savage epoch. It befits the character of a PAUL JONES, a Gulf pirate, or an Algerine corsair, rather than that of a man who for thirty-two years has enjoyed the distinction and received the pay, of a United States officer.

His exploits in the *Nashville* seem to be the first which Lieut. PEGRAM has had an opportunity of achieving for the rebels. The chief object of this voyage seems to have been to convey to England Col. PEYTON, a Confederate envoy, and certain naval officers. The latter are supposed to be intended to command various privateers, which are said to be fitting out in Liverpool and other English ports. The precise nature of Col. PEYTON'S mission is not known. Like the conspiracy of CATILINE, the schemes of these traitors will no doubt, be soon unmasked, and when they explode we shall learn all. What is certain is that there exists a wide-spread Confederate plot, in which a number of persons in Europe are implicated. Its purpose is to force England, against her wish and in defiance of her interests, to take part in the present war, and Col. PEYTON and the naval officers conveyed in the *Nashville* are doubtless sent to England to help forward the scheme, and to cooperate with SLIDELL and MASON, and the other rebel envoys, for its consummation.

But the best concerted plans are liable to fail. Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON are receiving, as captives, the hospitalities of our too emulous Boston citizens; and the *Nashville* has injured the Confederate cause by an act so fiendish in its atrocity, so wanton in its folly, that even if the authors of it cannot be punished by law, they will be more unpopular than ever in England. The voyage was almost completed—Cape Clear was almost in sight. Success beyond hope might have rewarded the enterprise of the *Nashville*, had she not unluckily fallen in with a ship bound for New-York and bearing the American flag. The *Harvey Birch* was in ballast, carried twenty-nine persons on board, and three days before had sailed from the port of Havre. The unarmed merchantman was immediately burned, and her crew sent ashore in the port of Southampton, after being kept for thirty-six hours as prisoners in irons.

The next act of the drama will be disclosed hereafter. That PEGRAM will be arrested on representations from Mr. ADAMS is said to be improbable; for he claims to have acted under a commission from the rebel Government, and the Confederate States, through a blunder of Earl RUSSELL'S, have been acknowledged as a belligerent Power. Hence Lieut. PEGRAM, as one of the officers of this "Power," claims to be invested with a certain discretion, in the exercise of which he saw fit to destroy the *Harvey Birch*, place her crew in irons, rob the ship of such valuables as suited his purpose, and thus retaliate on us for "invading" the Southern States. This singular claim of PEGRAM'S is supported by a part of the English Press, and may possibly be allowed by Her Majesty's Government.

That the *Nashville*, under these circumstances, will be allowed fully to refit and to take in munitions of war for another piratical excursion, is not to be tolerated. For in that case we should soon hear of PEGRAM again. He has only to go out three miles from land, and he may burn, sink, plunder and destroy at his pleasure. And if in the exercise of his "discretion" he chooses to emulate the darling of the freebooters of the last century, it might be matter of doubt how far he is obliged to cumber his vessel with prisoners. Policy has made him a traitor, and necessity might make him cruel. Who could know what victims might be sent to the bottom of the ocean, and no soul left to tell their story. But if in neutral ports the *Nashville* and her piratical sisters be not allowed to refit, except so far as to render them seaworthy, JEFF. DAVIS' roving commissions will fail to make the seas very unsafe for any ships of ours engaged in the peaceful pursuits of commerce. For, on the whole coast of the Southern States there is not a single port to which they can get access for obtaining munitions of war. If means of offence are denied in all neutral ports, without exception, these lawless foes of commerce can do no harm. Our Government will, of course, make the necessary representations, and neither Great Britain nor any other Power will go to war with us for the privilege of opening their ports to privateers who have no ports of their own. To refuse acquiescence in our demands would be to give up all claims to neutrality, and would involve a virtual alliance with the rebels, which is precisely what they have for months been plotting by a combination of skillful manœuvres to gain.

Obligations Acknowledged.

There are several persons among the rebels to whom we are much indebted for assistance, which they have given us, in carrying on this war; although, as they have not had any intention of assisting us, we cannot feel any gratitude towards them.

The first of these gentry to whom we refer is Mr. Confederate Vice-President STEPHENS. We are indebted to him, first, for the accurate characterization which he gave to the rebel movement before he allowed himself to be dragged away by it. We knew, indeed, that ambition was at the bottom of the affair; that if the ballot-box had not decided against the Southern leaders there would have been no secession, and that it was because they could no longer rule that they had determined to ruin. We knew that this was so; but nevertheless, we are indebted to Mr. STEPHENS that he made the statement publicly that the difficulties had arisen because certain men had lost office, a statement made in the presence of some of those very leaders, greeted with hearty applause at the time, and never denied to this day.

But we are more indebted to Mr. STEPHENS for his laying before the world the idea upon which the Confederacy is based. We were well satisfied about it here, it is true. We knew that the old doctrines of the Declaration of Independence had become obsolete in the Southern mind,—that by long doing of wrong they had cause to believe it to be right, that through long habit of oppression they had come to believe oppression to be a high excellence in man, and a society founded upon it to be the true idea of society. We knew all this, but nevertheless we are indebted to Mr. STEPHENS for his public declaration of these facts, so that before the world we can say that the rebellious States have thrown overboard that which has everywhere been admitted to be the crowning excellence of our Constitution; that where our fathers placed freedom they have placed Slavery; that while our fathers declared the equality of men as a fundamental principle, they have adopted as their principle the inequality of men, and have set up the old odious restrictions of class and order, with yet more odious extensions and applications. Thus, thanks to Mr. STEPHENS, no one who knows the history of the rebellion can claim that it has arisen out of any question of tariffs, or out of any oppression on our part; no one but must admit that we are fighting the same battle which our fathers fought, the battle of liberty and human rights.

Another man to whom we are much indebted is Mr. WALKER, Ex-Confederate Secretary of War. Some of us knew, indeed, that all our negotiations for so many months were to no purpose; that all forbearance on our part was useless; that those who had determined to dismember the Government, rather than not to rule it, yet meant to rule not over a portion of the territory of these United States, but to overthrow the lawful Government of them all, and to establish their reign by force upon its ruins. But we are thankful to Mr. WALKER for his public declaration that the rebel flag should so soon after the fall of Sumter wave over the capitol at Washington. That declaration shut the mouths of sympathizers with secession at the North, and stirred the slow blood of those who could not think so much ill of "our Southern brethren;" while to those of us who had seen more clearly and judged more justly, it was the howl of the wild beast, which strung every sinew and stiffened every muscle for the approaching encounter, which was to be a struggle for life and death.

So we are more lately indebted to the Committee appointed by the State Convention of Virginia, to report amendments to the Constitution of Virginia, and whose report has been recently given to the world. We have always felt that such a monster as secession could produce nothing but monstrosities, and we have been prepared for astonishing propositions and arguments and conclusions, whenever those engaged in it should put themselves on paper. A more astonishing exhibition of the kind was never seen, than this report. Would any one have believed that in this country and in this land, whose boast has been the education of her people, any but a madman could attack free schools? Would any one but a fool argue from a "tendency to conflict between labor and capital," to "the habitual disregard of the ordinances of religion and of the institution of matrimony?"

This tendency to conflict between labor and capital, however, is the great bugbear to the Committee, the source of all our woes, they think. And to heal this fatal disease, of course, they bring up the Southern panacea, Slavery.

This, they say, "constitutes an effectual barrier" against that terrible evil; because, in the Slave States, "capital is the owner of labor, and naturally seeks to enhance its rewards." They do not explain how it is that, notwithstanding this earnest desire of capital at the South to enhance the rewards of labor, it has not yet succeeded in making the amount received by the laborer there average more than $15 a year, or how it is that the question of how to decrease the cost of a slave's keeping has been so continually discussed there.

Such argument amazes us. How can men, in their senses, argue that the antagonism between capital and labor is destroyed by taking from labor all its reward, except the expense of the laborer's food and clothes, and giving all above that to the capitalist? The statement refutes itself. Labor may not have strength to right the grievous wrong of such a state of things as yet, but the antagonism is there in its worst form, and that strength will surely come one day.

We are in danger in the struggles and excitement of this wide-spread conflict in the daily practical questions which rise upon us, and must be settled, of overlooking or forgetting the principles which underlie it everywhere. We are indebted to this Virginia Committee for bringing us back to them again—for reminding us that we are fighting for free schools, free speech, free lands, and free men, against ignorance, oppression, and Slavery; that we are fighting against that distrust of the people which would prevent them from choosing their own officers, against oligarchy, and for republicanism. It strengthens our hands to think of it, for we know that those free principles shall never be overthrown.

VERY PROBABLE.—The Louisville *Courier*, which is printed at Nashville, Tenn., and published at [illegible], has always had a high reputation for veracity, but it is easy to believe a statement which it makes in its issue of Nov. 28. That editor, of the tuns, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, it says, is suffering from an attack of jaundice. Symptoms of this disease were plainly apparent when the illustrious Brigadier-General descended from the Vice-Presidential chair and took his seat in the United States Senate; but very few anticipated, even from the jaundiced views which he then took of public affairs, that the malady would so soon carry him into the rebel ranks. Since it has had this result, however, no one can be surprised that the complaint should have spread from his mental to his physical constitution. We very much fear that there will be no change for the better until Mr. BRECKINRIDGE puts himself under the care of his Reverend and distinguished uncle, who happens to be a Doctor, if he is not an M. D. Or, possibly, Gen. BUELL might treat the case successfully if he should be consulted.

Lo! the Poor Southerner.

Our friends in the sunny latitudes which embrace that part of the world known as the "seceded States," are a queer people, an incomprehensible folk. They make the most extraordinary complaints and arrive at the most singular conclusions ever the world heard of. Listen to the plaint of the Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican*, speaking in behalf of the injured inhabitants of Dixie:

"Our merchandise and manufactures of every description have come from the North. The shoes we tread upon, the hats and clothes we wear, the furniture which adorns our parlors, the ammunition and arms with which we are now fighting the battles of our liberty, the ice which cools our water, the oil which greases our car-wheels and the soap with which we have washed our clothes, have all been drawn from the fruitful depôts of Yankee production."

And as a fitting close to this chapter of woes the *Republican* adds,—referring of course to the stiff-necked and rebellious Yankees: "We have hewn their wood and drawn their water to an extent which has made us more completely their slaves than even our negroes were slaves to us."

Surely here is something to complain of. Ingenious Connecticut cordwainers have furnished the shoe upon which the Southern sole did tread elate; industrious shears, in nimble Yankee hands, were wont to snip the finest cloth, to fabricate a seemly coat for the Southern back—and too often the click of Yankee shears was all that regaled the Yankee ear, for not always did it catch the click of Southern coin. Likewise was it a Northern hand that devised the "tile" which did adorn the Southern head. Even the soap, whose office it was to cleanse the Southern skin, and eke the Southern shirt, was boiled in vats, by some "mudsill" stirred. Better boon than all, the ice which lent a delicious coolness to the Southern julep—the *Republican* playfully speaks of water—was furnished by a Yankee pond, a cold-bosomed and passionless pond, typical of the people. Nay, more; the pistols which the impulsive Southron is even now presenting at the Yankee head were fashioned by the Yankee hand. It is doubtful whether subserviency can go much further than furnishing a man with the means to blow out your brains.

Republics are proverbially ungrateful, but what shall we say of this *Republican*? In the face of all these self-adduced facts it complains. We have, according to its own account, been for years playing to the South the part of cobblers, tailors, periwig-makers, Julep-concoctors, soap-boilers, and a dozen other savory and unsavory offices, and yet the unsatisfied gentry complain of being our slaves and hewing our wood and drawing our water. They ought certainly to have done some such domestic affairs for us while we boiled soap for them, on the old-established and generally-recognized principle, that one good turn deserves another. But they didn't. The only wood they have hewn has been in the matter of some expensive bridges, which we would rather they had spared; the only water they have drawn has been that of which they have depleted our canals by destroying the locks. Consequently, the *Republican* will pardon us if we express a conviction that the slavery has been all upon our side, that the obligation rests wholly with the other. Of one thing there will be no need;—we assure our cotemporary after the little affairs at Hatteras Inlet and Port Royal if our Southern friends have not drawn our water, they have at least most eminently succeeded in drawing our fire.

CONGRESSIONAL CRITICISM ON GEN. HALLECK.—Mr. LOVEJOY, in the House, yesterday, introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to revoke the order recently issued by Gen. HALLECK, which forbade fugitive slaves entering the lines of his army, and expelled those who had already taken refuge within his lines. Mr. LANSING offered a substitute requesting the President to direct Gen. HALLECK to recall said order, and characterising it as inhuman and cruel. Finally, the subject was postponed. It is to be hoped it will be postponed long enough to give Mr. LOVEJOY, and the sixty-eight other members who voted for the resolution, time to read the subsequent order of Gen. HALLECK, dated on the 4th inst. By the ninth section of that order they will see that he himself has practically reversed his first hastily-issued order. He shapes his policy on the slave question precisely according to the instructions sent by the President to his predecessor, Gen. FREMONT. And he further says that if Congress confiscate the slave property of all rebels in arms, such law shall be strictly enforced in his Department. "For," says Gen. HALLECK, "military officers do not make laws, but they should obey and enforce them when made." Any Congressional action in the case is quite unnecessary.

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 9.

Mr. WIGHTMAN was reelected Mayor of Boston to-day by 6,753 votes, against 5,786 cast for E. S. TOBEY, the Republican and Citizens' candidate.

Lowell, Monday, Dec. 9.

HOCUM HASFORD, Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor to-day by 55 majority, over J. W. GRAVES, Republican.

Lynn, Monday, Dec. 9.

PETER M. NEAL was elected Mayor to-day, receiving 1,007 votes, against 729 for Mr. BASSE, the present Incumbent.

Roxbury, Monday, Dec. 9.

WM. GASTON was reelected Mayor to-day.

Charleston, Monday, Dec. 9.

P. J. STONE, Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor to-day, over HUTCHINS, the present incumbent.

Worcester, Monday, Dec. 9.

P. EMORY ALDRICH, Republican, was elected Mayor over DAWES, the present incumbent, by 113 majority, to-day.

Newburyport, Monday, Dec. 9.

GEORGE N. JACKMAN was elected Mayor to-day nearly unanimously.

THE CITY BUDGET FOR 1862.

Comptroller's Statement and Estimates of Income and Expenses.

$5,780,713 36 Required—One Million Less than Last Year.

The following statement of estimates for City Expenditure and Income for 1862 was sent to the Board of Councilmen last evening, and referred:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 9, 1861.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

In compliance with the requirement of existing Ordinances, the Comptroller herewith submits his estimates of the expenditures of the Corporation for the next year, commencing Jan. 1, 1862, for which appropriations are required to be made by the Common Council; and also of the ways and means of providing for the same.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES.

In treating upon the expenditures of the Corporation, it has been the practice to classify them under the following five general heads, viz.:

I. SUPPORT OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT—Including the expenses of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, Board of Education, Board of Central Park Commissioners, Board of Health, and the City Courts; also, the usual annual contributions to various charitable and other institutions.

II. INTEREST ON THE CITY DEBT. } Including only the
III. REDEMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE CITY DEBT. } amounts which are not payable from the Sinking Fund.

IV. PUBLIC WORKS—The expense of which is defrayed by loans upon Corporation Stocks.

V. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—The cost of which is defrayed by assessments upon property in the vicinity thereof deemed benefited by the same.

The expenses on City Account are estimated under the first, second and third heads, and include all items for which provision is required to be made by "annual and occasional appropriations, by proper ordinances of the Common Council."

SUPPORT OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The estimated expenses for this purpose are provided for under the titles of the several Departments, Commissions and Officers having cognizance and charge of the same, as follows:

I. THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT:

Under this head provision is made for the following, viz.:

Advertising for the Common Council	$30,000 00
City Contingencies	50,000 00
City Dispensaries	6,000 00
Donations	38,000 00
Election Expenses	35,000 00
Printing for the Common Council	50,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	25,350 00
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000 00
Total	$234,350 00

II. THE MAYORALTY:

The expenses of the Mayor's Office, including salaries, are estimated and provided for under the following titles of accounts, viz.:

Contingencies—Mayor's Office	$15,000 00
Salaries—Mayor's Office	13,000 00
Total	$28,000 00

III. THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS:

1. *The Department of Finance.*

The estimated expenditures of this Department are provided for under the following heads, viz.:

Contingencies—Comptroller's Office	$5,000 00
Opening New Streets, expenses of	80,000 00
Real Estate Expenses	30,000 00
Real Estate, purchase of (for Fire Department)	25,000 00
Rents	55,000 00
Salaries—Department of Finance	85,240 00
Total	$280,240 00

2. *The Street Department.*

Provision is made for the estimated expenses of this Department, under the following heads, viz.:

Contingencies—Street Department	$10,000 00
Fire Machines and Apparatus	108,000 00
Lamps and Gas	435,000 00
Lands and Places	26,000 00
Printing for Departments	25,000 00
Public Buildings—Construction and Repairs	150,000 00
Roads and Avenues	50,000 00
Salaries—Street Department	86,448 00
Stationery and Blank-books	30,000 00
Street Improvements	3,000 00
Supplies for and cleaning Public Offices	60,000 00
Wharves, Piers, and Slips	175,000 00
Total	$1,158,448 00

3. *The Croton Aqueduct Department.*

The appropriations required for expenditures in this Department are as follows:

Aqueduct—Repairs and Improvements	$34,000 00
Belgian Pavement	100,000 00
Contingencies—Croton Aqueduct Board	4,000 00
Salaries—Croton Aqueduct Department	55,855 00
Sewers—Repairing and Cleaning	25,000 00
Streets—Repaving and Repairs	75,000 00
Water-pipes and Laying	90,000 00
Total	$383,855 00

4. *The Department of Public Charities and Correction.*

The following appropriation is required to be made for the expenses of this Department:

Public Charities and Correction	$679,173 00

5. *The Law Department.*

The estimates for this department are as follows:

Contingencies—Law Department	$15,000 00
Salaries—Law Department	53,108 00
Total	$68,108 00

6. *The City Inspector's Department.*

The following are the estimated amounts required for the expenses of this department, viz.:

Abatement of Nuisances	$2,000 00
Contingencies—City Inspector's Depart.	25,000 00
Cleaning Markets	10,000 00
Cleaning Streets	279,000 00
Removing Night-soil, Offal and Dead Animals	33,600 00
Salaries—City Inspector's Department	119,228 00
Total	$468,828 00

7. *The Board of Metropolitan Police.*

The following is the estimated expense of the new Station-house, called for by said Board:

Fourth Precinct Station-house	$25,000 00

8. *The Board of Education.*

For the administration of affairs which are, by law, committed to said Board, the following is the estimated amount required, viz.:

Public Instruction	$1,358,435 00

The following statement shows the amount annually appropriated for the support of the Public Schools in the City and County of New-York since 1853 (in which year the Ward Schools and the Schools of the Public School Society were united and consolidated into the existing system,) the amount of School money apportioned to and received by this City from the State, and the amount raised by tax in each year for said purpose:

Year.	Annual Appropriations	Appportionment from State.	Am'nt Raised by Tax.
1853	$569,036 06	$130,701 05	$438,335 03
1854	633,813 50	131,808 48	502,005 02
1855	956,010 00	122,711 68	823,298 32
1860	1,023,354 36	146,522 41	876,831 95
1861	1,100,410 62	202,905 90	897,504 92
1862	1,226,013 00	212,889 55	1,013,123 45
1859	1,246,000 00	207,332 95	1,038,667 05
1860	1,278,781 00	207,990 35	1,070,790 65
1861	1,300,800 00	212,768 99	1,087,231 01
For 9 years	$9,333,416 76	$1,585,631 36	$7,747,787 40

9. *The Board of Health.*

Provision is made for the compensation of the Resident Physician, for his services as agent of the Board of Health, and for expenses which may be incurred by said Board, beyond the amounts estimated and provided for under other heads, as follows:

Board of Health	$10,000 00

10. *The Commissioners of Health.*

The necessary expenses of this Commission, and of the Board of Health, except for salaries, are provided for by appropriations under the cognizance of the City Inspector's Department. For the payment of salaries, the following is the estimated amount required, viz.:

Salaries—Commissioners of Health	$5,345 00

11. *Fire Department.*

All expenses connected with the machines and apparatus of said Department, and with the construction of and repairs to the buildings required for the use of the same, being estimated and provided for by the appropriations proposed for expenditures by the Street Department, the following comprises the only additional items to be provided for, viz.:

Fire Alarm Telegraph	$3,000 00
Salaries—Fire Department	39,000 00
Total	$42,000 00

12. *Unsafe Building Officers.*

The following is the amount required for the payment of the salaries of the officers appointed under the Act of 1860, to provide against unsafe buildings:

Salaries—Unsafe Building Officers	$13,400 00

13. *The Board of Assessors.*

In addition to the expenses of necessary supplies, &c., provided for under the appropriate heads, the following amount is required, viz.:

Salaries—Board of Assessors	87,000

14. *The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.*

The following is the amount called for by the Commissioners:

Central Park—Maintenance and Government of	$118,841

IV. THE CITY COURTS:

For the compensation of the Justices, Clerks and attendants of the District (Civil) Courts, and the Police District Courts, the following provision is required to be made, viz.:

Salaries—City Courts	$115,233

RECAPITULATION.

Showing the estimated amounts required to be appropriated and provided for the support of the several Departments and branches of the City Government:

I. THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT	$234,350
II. THE MAYORALTY	28,000
III. The Executive Departments:	
1. The Department of Finance	$280,240 00
2. The Street Department	1,158,448 00
3. The Croton Aqueduct Department	383,855 00
4. The Department of Public Charities and Correction	679,173 00
5. The Law Department	68,108 00
6. The City Inspector's Department	468,828 00
7. The Board of Metropolitan Police	25,000
8. The Board of Education	1,358,435 00
9. The Board of Health	10,000
10. The Commissioners of Health	5,345
11. The Fire Department	42,000
12. The Unsafe Building Officers	13,400
13. The Board of Assessors	7,000
14. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park	118,841—$4,618,673
IV. THE CITY COURTS	115,233
Total	4,996,256

INTEREST ON THE CITY DEBT.

The following amounts are required to be appropriated and provided for the payment of interest on that portion of the City Debt, which by law is payable from taxation, viz.:

Interest on Revenue Bonds	$50,000 00
Interest on Public Building Stock No. 3	12,500 00
Interest on New-York City Stock for Docks and Slips	25,000 00
Interest on Public Education Stock of 1873	7,700 00
Interest on Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market	8,100 00
Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1887	183,500 00
Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1898	36,000 00
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1876	90,000 00
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1887	107,000 00
Interest on Floating Debt Fund Stock of 1878	116,000 00
Interest on Union Defence Fund Bonds	52,000 00
Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds	25,000 00
Total	$712,800 00

REDEMPTION OF THE CITY DEBT.

The following instalments, payable from taxation in 1862, are required to be provided for by suitable appropriations, viz.:

Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market	$17,000 00
Public Building Stock No. 3	50,000 00
Public Education Stock of 1873	4,657 36
Total	$71,657 36

In addition to the above, provision is required to be made for the redemption of the following extraordinary Loans, viz.:

Union Defence Fund Bonds, payable 1st May, 1862	$1,000,000
Less amount already redeemed.	63,800—$936,200 00
Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, payable 1st July, 1862	500,000 00
Total	$1,436,200 00

The Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance making an appropriation in aid of the defence of the National Union, and authorizing the borrowing of money for that purpose," approved April 26, 1861, in pursuance of which the "Union Defence Fund Bonds" were issued, provides as follows:

SEC. 5. For the payment of said Bonds and the interest to accrue upon the same, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and also all sums which may hereafter be received from the State of New-York, or the United States, for the purpose of reimbursing the expenses incurred in pursuance of this Ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the said Bonds from time to time at or before the maturity of the same.

The Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance making an appropriation in aid of the families of volunteers from this City, serving in the defence of the National Union," approved July 17, 1861, provides as follows:

SEC. 5. For the payment of said Bonds, and the interest to accrue upon the same, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and also all sums which may hereafter be received from the State of New-York, or the United States, for the purpose of reimbursing the expenses incurred in pursuance of this Ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the said bonds from time to time, at or before the maturity of the same.

In relation to these loans, it will readily be conceded that they were wholly unauthorized except by the unanimous voice of our citizens. At the memorable gathering at Union-square on Saturday, the twentieth day of April, 1861, they, influenced by the widespread indignation excited by the attack on Fort Sumter, and recognizing the necessity of immediately supporting the Government by all their resources, individual and municipal, irrespective of the legal restrictions binding in ordinary cases, did not hesitate to pledge their ALL in defence of the Union.

It is presumed that the Legislature will not hesitate to legalize the loans rendered necessary by the extraordinary emergency. The City may also justly expect that the National and State Governments will promptly refund such portion of the expenditures as it may be their duty respectively to bear. The residue must necessarily be borne by taxation and included in the General Levy of the coming year.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

From the foregoing statement it appears that the estimated total amount required to be appropriated for the year 1862, is as follows, viz.:

For the support of the City Government	$4,996,256 00
For the interest on the City Debt	712,800 00
For the redemption of the City Debt, (except the two extraordinary loans above specified)	71,657 36
Total	$5,780,713 36

Herewith there is submitted the draft of an ordinance in the usual form of making appropriations, agreeably to the estimates. No provision has been made for the compensation of members of the Common Council, for the reason that the same is not authorized by any existing law.

The tabular statement on page — shows in detail the several general appropriations made in the years 1859, 1860 and 1861, and the estimates of the Comptroller of the amounts required to be appropriated for similar purposes in 1862.

RECEIPTS.

The estimated amount of income of the General Fund, comprising all the revenues of the Corporation exclusive of those pledged to the Sinking Funds, and which are applicable to general purposes as detailed on page —, is $398,000 00

AMOUNT TO BE RAISED BY TAXATION.

The estimated amount for which appropriations are required to be made is	$5,780,713 36
The amount of income applicable to the payment of the same, is estimated at	398,000 00
Estimated amount required to be raised by tax	$5,382,713 36

To which there must be added such portion of the two extraordinary loans above mentioned as shall not be reimbursed to the City.

It has been the usual practice of the Comptroller to append to his Annual Financial Estimates for the approval of the Common Council, the draft of a law authorising the raising by tax of the sum required to pay such appropriations. But, inasmuch as the requisite authority is already possessed, in respect to many items embraced in the estimates, and the additional amount to be raised will depend upon the action of the Common Council, it is thought advisable in this case to defer the preparation of the necessary Tax Law, until after the appropriations have been made.

The estimates now submitted are predicated upon the existing ordinances, and the statements furnished by the heads of the several Departments, copies of which are hereto appended. It will be noticed that the amounts proposed to be provided under several of the heads specified, are less than those called for by the Departments. The Comptroller, after a careful consideration of the subject, does not doubt that the sums recommended by him are ample for all necessary expenditures; and, in view of the existing condition of public affairs, he is of opinion that still further reductions may safely be made by the Common Council.

During the last few weeks the attention of the people of this City has been particularly directed to the administration of our municipal affairs. Frequent and urgent appeals have been made to the Comptroller, by citizens who feel a deep interest in the prosperity of the City, to devise means by which the expenses of the Corporation may be reduced, without detriment to the public welfare.

While the Comptroller acknowledges the justness of such appeals, he conceives it to be due to himself to state, that the power to accomplish to any considerable extent that most desirable object, is not vested in his department. He therefore submits the whole subject to the Legislative Department, which alone possesses authority to determine the number and fix the compensation of the officers, clerks and others, and also to furnish all supplies required to carry on the City Government.

In conclusion, the Comptroller desires to avail himself of this opportunity to call the attention of the Common Council to the defects existing in the laws relating to the assessment and collection of Taxes in this City, and to renew the recommendation heretofore repeatedly made, that the necessary steps be taken to secure the changes therein, heretofore pointed out by him. Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

INCOME.

Estimated Receipts of the Corporation, other than from Taxes, applicable to the Support of the City Government, during the year 1862.

COMMISSIONS.—For commissions chargeable upon the Administration of Intestate Estates by the Public Administrator. (See 5 Revised Statutes, III., 206, sec. 3)	$2,000
EXCISE LICENSE FEES.—For receipts from the Board of Commissioners of Excise, of the County of New-York, on account of their collections for licenses granted "to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines," and for penalties, in pursuance of the act, chap. 628, of the Laws of 1857, less ten per cent. thereof, required by chap. 381, of the Laws of 1859, to be paid to the Treasurer of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum. *Note.*—The receipts from this source are by law pledged and required to be applied to the support of the poor. (*Vide* chap. 628 of 1857; sections 5 and 22.)	20,000
INTEREST ON TAXES.—For collections by the Receiver of Taxes, and Clerk of Arrears, for Interest on Taxes, in pursuance of section 28 of chap. 121, Laws of 1859, and section 15 of chap. 379, Laws of 1859	125,000
INTEREST ON REDEMPTIONS.—For collections by the Clerk of Arrears for interest accruing upon purchases made by the Corporation at the public sales of lands for unpaid taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents, in pursuance of the Act, chap. 235, of 1843, as amended by chap. 379 of 1853	2,000
LICENSE FEES.—For collections by the Clerk of the Common Council, and the Mayor's First Marshal, for fees upon licenses granted by the Mayor for sundry purposes	18,000
PERMITS FOR CONNECTIONS WITH SEWERS AND DRAINS.—For collections by the Croton Aqueduct Department for permits issued in pursuance of article 2, chap. 6, of the Revised Ordinances of 1859	17,000
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—For the distributive share of the City and County of New-York of the proceeds of the State Tax for Common Schools, and of the income of the Common School Fund	12,000
NOTE.—The receipts from this source are by law pledged and required to be applied to the support of Public Schools.	
MISCELLANEOUS.—For receipts from various sources	2,000
Total	$398,000

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

RESIGNATION OF HARRY HOWARD, SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—COMPTROLLER'S BUDGET FOR 1861—A NEW MARKET-SITE TO BE PURCHASED ON THE NORTH RIVER, SOUTH OF FOURTEENTH-STREET—A NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, the usual number of petitions and resolutions were referred. Mr. HOWARD, Ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, tendered his resignation as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board, tendering his thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to him by all the members. The Comptroller presented his budget for 1862, (printed elsewhere in the TIMES,) which was referred to the Finance Committee, and 500 copies ordered to be printed. A preamble and resolution offered by Alderman CORNELL, having in view the repurchase of the Gansevoort-street property for market purposes, was introduced and concurred in. A resolution directing the Comptroller to examine into and report upon the title to the Fort Gansevoort property, was adopted. The bill of Mr. WIGGAND for removing bodies from a portion of the old Pottersfield came up in a majority and minority report, the latter being adverse to any payment, which was adopted by a vote of 12 to 11. The resolutions from the other Board, appointing A. V. STOUT, Esq., Treasurer for the disbursement of funds allowed by the City to the families of volunteers, were lost by the same vote, but were reconsidered and laid over. The application of the "Independent Telegraph Company," to set poles in the streets, they agreeing to do all the municipal telegraphing for the City as a compensation for the privilege, was recommitted. A large number of general orders were disposed of, and the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

MONTHLY REPORT OF COMPTROLLER—ACTION ON THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL TAX—MORE MONEY FOR THE NEW CITY HALL.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the Comptroller's monthly report of unexpended money appropriated, was presented, and showed a balance of $589,315 35.

A communication was presented from the Supervisors of Rensselaer County, inclosing resolutions calling upon the State to collect its share of the National tax, through its regular collectors, and in the same way as the regular State tax. Referred.

The Commissioners of the new City Hall asked for an appropriation of $59,000, which, they hoped, would carry them through the Winter. Referred.

The bill of WM. D. ROWE & Co., for supplies of stationery furnished the Canvassers of Election and Registers, amounting to $4,750 90, was ordered paid.

A report in favor of reducing a tax from a basis of $100,000 personal property to that of $10,000, called out some debate. The Tax Commissioners had been notified of the error and promised to correct it, but the correction, it seems, was not made, owing to some fault in the office, but, after some debate, the reduction was ordered to be made. Adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FAIR IN AID OF VOLUNTEERS' CHILDREN.—The extensive scale upon which the managers of the Union Home School, with Mrs. Gen. ANDERSON as President, are engaged in getting up their first grand Fair, has delayed the opening a day or two. The donations are still coming in, and are marked with an appropriate adaptation to the design of the exhibition. The Home School has only been established since June, yet is already largely patronized by the little ones orphaned by the war. It was intended at first to admit only those who had lost their mother, and were left to charity by their fathers having fallen in battle; but so great was the number of applicants, that now they take all children whose fathers bring them to their care previous to assuming army duties. It is said, by one who has just returned from a visit of observation among the troops, that a strong disposition exists in the rank and file to contribute to the support of this noble enterprise; but the privates are often sadly plundered when pay-day comes round by sutlers and outside peddlers, who sell them bad liquor and induce them to forget home-ties and claims. It is proposed to establish an interest in the regiments for the aid of the Volunteer fund, which shall levy upon them but once a month, and that for the small sum of one dollar, or more if they wish to give it. The Garibaldi Guard have promised to give $800 a year, made up of small contributions from their monthly pay. Other regiments have given liberal promises, and the results of this Fair will show how far they will be seconded by our cittzens, who, since they are made aware of the purpose of it, will no doubt look favorably upon the cause. The exact time of opening will be duly noticed, and those who are interested in assisting the decorations of the rooms will find the managers at No. 524 Broadway, opposite the Saint Nicholas Hotel.

SOLD BY A JEW PEDDLER.—JOHN H. BORNISKY made complaint before Justice OSBORNE, that a Jew peddler, named AUGUST SELIGMAN, had sold to him seven pieces of linen, for the sum of $38 50. The sale was made by samples, and the complainant had paid the money upon the promise of SELIGMAN to deliver the goods immediately. The goods were not forthcoming—the delinquent was therefore arrested. The Justice committed him in default of bail.

A GERMAN SERENADE.—Meetings were held in all the wards of the City, last evening, by the German Republicans, and a committee of three appointed by each of the same to combine with the German Republican Central Committee in the arrangement of an instrumental and vocal serenade, on a grand scale, to be given, during the present week, in honor of Mr. ORDYKE, as Mayor elect of New-York.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, the roof of the house No. 1,228 Broadway was discovered to be on fire. It was extinguished with trifling damage. The fire was caused by some sparks falling upon the roof, which had recently been tarred.

FOUND DROWNED.—A son of Ex-Judge PEARCY, aged about 8 years, has been missing for three or four days past. Yesterday afternoon his body was found in a pond on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. His parents reside in the vicinity.

SEVENTH REGIMENT CONCERT.—On Saturday evening a concert will be given in the Regimental Drill-room, Tompkins Market, for the benefit of the regimental band. Tickets may be obtained of any member of the regiment.

Gen. Fremont.

Notwithstanding the statement in some of the papers, on Saturday, Gen. FREMONT remained very quietly within doors on Sunday, and did not attend service at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church. Yesterday, the General received no visitors, but was busily occupied in preparing reports and examining letters relative to the conduct of the late campaign in Missouri, and the extensive business of a private nature in which he is elsewhere concerned. Capt. ZAGONI, whose brilliant charge at the head of Gen. FREMONT'S Body Guard upon the rebels at Springfield, has rendered the cavalry corps he commanded in Missouri as famous here as was the British Light Brigade in England, after the gallant, but disastrous demonstration at Balaklava, was, yesterday, the "observed of all observers" at the Astor House. The Captain was very reserved in his communications, and made no allusion whatever to military matters in the West. By the chances and changes of the campaign, he has been displaced from the position he lately held. The Body Guard have been disbanded as such.

Capt. TRACY, of the Regular service, who has been the chief aid of Gen. FREMONT since his arrival in this City, has departed for Washington, whither Capt. HOWARD preceded him, some days since.

Late in the afternoon, General and Mrs. FREMONT rode out to the house of a private friend where they dined and passed the evening. A very few days will close the General's sojourn in this City. In the meantime several officers in the United States military and Naval service are at the Astor. A residence for Gen. FREMONT has been engaged on E, between Ninth and Tenth streets, Washington, and the circumstance is regarded as indicating a prolonged stay in the Capital.

Storm at Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Dec. 9.

A thick snow and rain storm set in at Cape Race yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, continuing during the night, thus precluding the possibility of boarding the *Asia*, from New-York, with late dispatches for Europe. She probably passed the Cape during the night.

A LATE PRIZE.—The prize bark *Pioneer*, lately sold, is now under the British flag, and called *Her Majesty*, of Dublin, and owned by BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains

I.—THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

II.—LEADING ARTICLES.—British Neutrality—The *Nashville* Privateer—Striking Opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown—Secession Expiating Its Own Crimes—Impending Ruin of the South—Kentucky and Slavery—Bold Measures in Missouri—Heroism in East Tennessee—The Naval Armaments of England, France and the United States—And Editorial Paragraphs.

III.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—An Important Letter from our London Correspondent, relative to the Affair of the *Nashville*, and its Impression upon the English Public—And an Interesting Paris Letter from "Malakoff."

IV.—EUROPEAN NEWS by the *North American* and *Africa*—Indications of British Sentiment on the Affair of the *Trent*—the Law Officers of the Crown prepared to justify Capt. Wilkes—The *Nashville* at Southampton—Important Discussion of the Neutrality Laws—Hostility of the British Mercantile Community to the United States—More Friendly Ministerial Allusions to this Government &c., &c.

V.—IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.—Spanish Views of the Seizure of Mason and Slidell—Commodore Wilkes' Action Denounced as an Unjustifiable Outrage—The Firs Division of the Mexican Expedition Sailed—British Men-of-War at Havana, &c., &c.

VI.—FROM THE AFRICAN COAST—The Cruise of the *Saratoga*—Relative sailing qualities of the *Saratoga* and the *Portsmouth*—A Trip to Elephant Bay, and a run up it—Peculiarities of the Coast, &c., &c.

VII.—CAMP CORRESPONDENCE—An Interesting Letter from our Special Correspondent at Hilton Head—A Letter from Fortress Monroe; and one from Gen. Banks' Division, telling what is being done on the Upper Potomac.

VIII.—A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS OF THE WEEK—Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

IX.—A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE WEEK, both Foreign and Domestic.

IX.—NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES—Dispatches from the South contained in the Richmond papers—What Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi, Thinks—Another Trail from North Carolina—Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

X.—TWO IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE—Mr. Seward's Protest against any recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and his Final Reply to the action of France and England in regard to the Treaty of Paris relative to Privateering.

XI.—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XII.—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

Lectures to Ladies.—MRS. E. K. ROBERTS, a practicing physician, will give her second Lecture, exclusively to ladies, ON DISEASES OF WOMEN, accompanied with life-like illustrations, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock, at her residence, No. 79 West 30th-st. Tickets 25 cents; to three lectures 50 cents; each lecture complete in itself. Mrs. R. gives special practice to all diseases of women. Females afflicted with chronic complaints, or during the season of child-birth, can be accommodated with board and the best of care and attention at Mrs. R's. residence.

Cloaks and Mantillas.

THE UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st., is constantly receiving new additions of the latest and most fashionable styles of Cloaks and Mantillas, in every material, AT POPULAR PRICES.

GEO. CAREY, Proprietor.
W. B. MCKENZIE, Superintendent.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

The Beautiful Mirrors, Cornices and Portrait Frames, made by us for
COUNT RAMIREZ,
Of Cuba, will remain on exhibition at our store for a few days.
WHITTEMORE BROTHERS,
(Late Kimball, Whittemore & Co.,)
No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

The latest triumph of the Sewing Machine art is the new shuttle or lock-stitch machine of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 495 Broadway. These machines are manufactured on the same patterns and at the same prices as their celebrated Grover & Baker Stitch machines.

Aquaria, for Holiday Presents, at No. 480 Broadway, near Broome-st.; a great variety of patterns on hand; also, a large assortment of fish, plants, &c., at wholesale and retail. DAVIS & GREENWOOD,
No. 480 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Fancy Boxes, for Holiday Presents, of the LATEST IMPORTATION and in GREAT VARIETY, at war prices, filled with fine and pure candies, at SNOW'S GREAT CONFECTIONERY, No. 623 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—O'BRIEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Geo. McCluskey, Capt. HENRY E. WILLIAMS to Miss MARY J., daughter of the late Francis O'Brien, Esq., both of New-York.

DIED.

MACDONOUGH.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 7, JOSEPHINE MACDONOUGH, daughter of F. J. and Kate Macdonough, aged 4 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 668 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

BURRIDGE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 8, MARGARET, wife of Joseph R. Burridge, aged 21 years, 10 months and 17 days.

The brothers of Puritan Lodge F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 8 Manhattan-st., between Avenue D and Lewis-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GIBNEY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, suddenly, MICHAEL GIBNEY, aged 49 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. W. R. Painter, No. 135 Macdougal-st., on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

MEAD.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 9, after a short illness, Mrs. B. MEAD, in the 75th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hannah Stewart, at No. 290 West 44th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

VALENTINE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 9, MARY CAROLINE, daughter of James and Caroline Valentine, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 110 East 59th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BRINCKERHOFF.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 8, of congestion of the lungs, RICHARD DURYEE, son of Richard D. and Sarah A. Brinckerhoff, aged 6 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 26 West 13th-st. The remains will be interred in the family vault at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

MARCH.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 9, of diphtheria, ANTOINETTE, youngest child of Peter S. and Laura M. March, aged 2 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the house No. 430 West 24th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

WALDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 8, CHARLES C. WALDEN, aged 52 years, 3 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 137, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton, corner of Montague-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

MONTGOMERY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 9, after a lingering illness, JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, aged 49 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 207 Henry-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock. His remains will be taken to North Andover for interment.

BURRILL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec 9, Mrs. ELIZABETH G. BURRILL, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son, S. N. Burrill, No. 151 Montague-st.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

CARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, after a lingering illness of four months, ISABELLA, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Isaac and Sybil Card, aged 22 years, 5 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother-in-law, Elisha H. Cheshire, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BETTS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Dec. 8, THOMAS D. C., youngest son of Thomas and Sophia Betts, aged 1 year, 9 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 29 Constlyea-st., on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HICKS.—On Monday, Dec. 9, at the residence of George E. Cock, suddenly, MARY HICKS, of Great Neck, L. I., in the 78th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Manhasset for interment.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

WINSLOW.—On Monday, Dec. 9, Mrs. NANCY B., wife of John F. Winslow, Esq., of Troy, N. Y.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

AYERS.—At Little Neck, on Monday morning, Dec. 9, JANE, wife of Daniel Ayers, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, Little Neck, on Wednesday evening. The remains will be taken to Greenwood on Thursday morning. The Flushing Railroad leaves Fulton-slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with stage to Little Neck.

MITCHELL.—In Manhasset, L. I., on Monday morning, Dec. 9, Hon. STINGLETON MITCHELL, in the 88th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in this afternoon's papers.

DICK.—In Jamestown, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 8, LOUISA, wife of J. Moore Dick, and eldest daughter of Andrew Thorp, of this City.

LOCKWOOD.—In Washington, D. C., on Second Day, Dec. 2, MARTHA JANE, youngest daughter of the late John Lockwood, in the 24th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's newspapers.

POST.—At Belleplain, Min., on Sunday, Dec. 1, DANIEL B. POST, late of this City, aged 46 years.

OFFICIAL DRAW

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 9, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 67 bbls. Ashes, 51,569 bbls. Flour, 347 bbls. and 1,003 sacks Corn Meal, 31,831 bushels Wheat, 34,738 bushels Corn, 6,142 bushels Rye, 1,457 bushels Barley, 76,328 bushels Oats, 3,106 bushels Malt, 3,685 packages Provisions, 2,977 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 55 bbls., at $5 56½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request, today, at very full prices. Sales 1,000 mats Ceylon at 20c.; 900 bags Maracaibo on private terms, and 450 bags Rio at 17½c.@18c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is held at 31¼@32c. for Middling, ℔ lb. The demand is moderate to-day.

FLOUR AND MEALS.—A fair inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, at essentially unchanged prices. The receipts have been heavy. The reported sales since our last have been 22,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 40@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 65@$5 90, mainly at $5 70@$5 75; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western, very inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 @$6 $5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6, chiefly at $5 90@$5 95 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45	@$5 55
Extra State	5 65	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 75
Fancy Genessee	5 95	@ 6 00
Extra Genessee	6 05	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 05	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in demand at steady prices; sales 1,520 bbls., at $5 65@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for, including superfine at $5 45@$5 50; extra at $5 70@$6 75, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Rye Flour is less active, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet firm, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less plenty, to-day, and having been in brisk demand, chiefly for export, has advanced 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. The reported sales reach 240,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; Canada Club at $1 30; White Western, $1 39@$1 47; Amber do. at $1 39@$1 41; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 32@$1 39; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, $1 31@$1 32½; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 27@$1 30; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 26@$1 28; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at $1 15@$1 27; Red State, at $1 30@$1 35 ℔ bushel. Corn continues in good demand at rising prices; sales 102,000 bushels, at 61c.@65c. for unsound to strictly Prime Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 65c. for sound; 66c. for do., in store; 67c. for Western Yellow, and 70c.@71c. for Western White, ℔ bushel. Oats are heavy, and drooping, including Canadian, at 43c.@44c.; Western at 43½c. @44½c., and State at 44c.@45c., afloat, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand at 83c.@86c. ℔ bushel; sales 6,300 bush. Barley is quiet: sales 4,100 bushels, including Canada at 73c.@75c., and State at 70c.@75c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand to-day, at 85c.@80c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate supply and fair demand, especially for export, including new at 15c.@23c. for poor to choice, ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day; prices have not varied materially.

MOLASSES—Small sales have been reported at unchanged quotations.

NAVAL STORES—A fair demand prevails for Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine, at steady rates. Other articles inactive.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Linseed have been in request and quite firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been plenty and depressed to-day, at $12 25@$13 for Mess, and $8 50@$9 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 750 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4½c. @4¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are in request at 4¼c.@ 6¼c. for Hams, 3¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is unchanged; sales 800 boxes, at 7c.@8c. ℔ lb. Lard has has been in fair demand: sales 2,750 tierces and bbls., poor to choice, at 8½c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales, since our last, 725 bbls., at $13 50@$13 87½ for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20; India Mess, $21 50@$22 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is saiable at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@22c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 8½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—The demand continues limited for all kinds, including Carolina, at $6 75@$7 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been less active. The reported sales comprise 470 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¼c., with some Porto Rico at 8¼c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—In anticipation of the action of Congress on the recommendation of Secretary CHASE, to advance the rate of duty on Teas, buyers are purchasing more freely, both Greens and Blacks, at rising prices.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 lbs., 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,600 bbls., in lots, at 20c.@20¼c., chiefly at 20¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet; rates have not varied much. For Liverpool—Flour 2s.@ 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7¾d.@8¼d.; Corn, 7¼d.@7¾d., ℔ bushel; Beef, 6s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 25s., ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 7¾d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8¼d.@9¾d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s. 9d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7¾d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@ 9d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ℔ bbl., and Wheat 18c. ℔ bushel.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office (to-day,) Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed Teeth and Roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 BOND-ST. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; Bone and Amalgum, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN AGED 25, POSSESSED of some means and doing a good business, would like to marry, and not having any one among his lady acquaintance with whom he wishes to make such an alliance, resorts to this method of doing so; and to particularize, would like one not over 22, of an amiable and lively disposition, pleasing address, and well-educated. Address EUGENE CARRINGTON, New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—AS WE WERE the first to introduce the "Union Prize Stationery and Recipe Package and Envelope" to the public, and having gone to considerable expense in perfecting such arrangements as to give the best article for the least money, we have obtained

A COPYRIGHT

for our unequaled article according to law in such case provided. Therefore all

BASE IMITATORS

are cautioned against

INFRINGING ON OUR RIGHTS,

as they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

RICKARDS & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 7, 1861, at the Academy of Music, a medium-sized ivory OPERA-GLASS, without case; the finder will receive a suitable reward and the thanks of the owner, by either returning it, or addressing a note stating where it can be obtained, to C. H. C., office of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Co., Nos. 57 and 59 William-st.

LOST—$30, BY A POOR WOMAN, WHILE GOING from the corner of Fourth-av. and 21st-st. to Lexington-av., and up Lexington-av. to 22d-st., through 22d-st. to 3rd-av. The money was in bills, tied up in the corner of a pocket-handkerchief. A liberal reward will be paid upon the return of the money, at No. 64 East 21st-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$350 TO $450 WILL PURCHASE AN interest in a nice, genteel business. No other capital required. It is a good opportunity for a business man to make money. For particulars address FRANKLIN, No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway, or by calling full information will be given.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH A cash capital of $1,500, in a permanent business done for cash, and that will pay over $5,000 per year, as can be shown at an interview. Address, with real name, B. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,

Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

A COT, LOUNGE, CHAIR AND MATTRESS all in one piece: size when folded 4 by 6 inches square and two feet long; army trunks, camp-chests, camp-stools, &c. GURLEY & BRADY, No. 412 Broadway.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 1236th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FORTRESS MONROE, CAMP HAMILTON, NEWPORT'S NEWS, HATTERAS INLET, AND PORT ROYAL.

This Company have extended their lines to the above points, and established Agencies under Official sanction, and are prepared to forward merchandise, parcels and money with unequaled dispatch, and at greatly-reduced rates. DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF WATCHES.

Being the entire stock of one of our largest importing houses.

By Edward Schenck, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his Salesroom, No. 155 and 157 Broadway, They consist in part of

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
of every quality and style;
18 CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX 18 CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIME-KEEPERS;
OPEN FACE, DITTO,
of every style; also, a very large assortment of ladies' magnificent
HUNTING WATCHES, SET WITH DIAMONDS and superbly enameled;
OPEN FACE, DITTO, WITH AND WITHOUT DIAMONDS,

of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe. Every lot will be peremptorily sold, without regard to cost of importation.

By order of

B. M. JUDSON,
Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, TOYS, &c., by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 10th inst., at his salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, will be sold, without reserve, the entire stock of a store, consisting of Chinese toys, rubber toys, fancy wagons, guitars, violins, ladies' baskets, cigar baskets, locomotives, whips, monkeys, guns, swords, boxes of tools, wooden tea sets, tin ware, brooms, cedar buckets, willow ware, brushes, clothes pins, wooden spigotts, bird cages, coal scuttles, mouse and rat traps, wooden boxes, flour pails, half-bushel measures, clothes lines, axe handles, market baskets, washing-machines, skates, &c. J. W. TEFT, Attorney for Mortgagee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LAW LIBRARY.—BY EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a valuable library of Law Books, consisting, in part, of Wendell's, Greenleaf's, Phillips', Sanford's, Duer's, Bosworth's Hilton's, Comstock's and Paige's Reports, Clinton's Digest, Kenny's Law Compendium, British Crown Cases, Archibald's Crown Pledges, Graham on New Trials, Chitty and others on Common Law, and many other valuable books; also bookcases, desks, tables, &c., to be sold without any reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, three mahogany piano-fortes, rosewood parlor suite, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, washstands, bookcases, bedsteads and bedding, rosewood etagere, office furniture, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant Rosewood Billiard Table, with cues, balls, markers, &c.; was made to order by Griffiths; is nearly new; will be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, one piano-forte marked Jno. J. Cheunard, New-York City, per steamship *Montgomery*, from Savannah, sold to pay freight and charges, by order of H. B. Cromwell & Co.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

FIVE HUNDRED CASES

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION FOR CASH,

On THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock,

BY ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,

No. 30 Warren-st.

Buyers are respectfully informed that this very attractive sale will be made up exclusively of fresh goods in great variety, adapted to the season, including liberal quantities

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HEAVY BOOTS.

Also, several desirable invoices Men's Grain Boots, embracing different grades and length of legs.

ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, DEC. 10,

At 12 o'clock, at No. 11 Pine-st.

ADJOURNED SALE OF CHRONOMETERS AT AUCTION.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

The following valuable Chronometers, under the direction of T. H. Lane, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, viz.:

Eleven Chronometers, made by Norris, Bliss & Creighton, Arnold, Murray, James Barnett, Johnson, Mayett, &c.

Also, one Fuse Cutting Machine.

Also, one Box with Cutting Machine.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
No. 29 Murray and No. 33 Warren-st.,

Would call the attention of buyers to their sale of THIS DAY, comprising invoices of Silks, Ribbons, Dress Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Domestics, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Jackets, Germantown Knit Goods, Gloves, Buck Gauntlets, for army use; Cloths, Cassimeres and Cloakings. Also an invoice of Broche Long and Square Shawls.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CHOICE OLD WINES AT AUCTION.

We would call attention to the sale of Choice Old Wines and Liquors, being the stock of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

We would call attention to the sale of valuable Houses and Lots to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Engravings, artists' proof, on India paper, &c., by the most celebrated artists, just imported from Europe, consisting of artists' proofs on India paper, &c.: "Fall of Babylon," "Fall of Nineveh," "Belshazzar's Feast," "Death of the First-born," "Last Supper," fine line engravings, by De Venci; "Highland Ferry-boat," by Thompson; "Feeding the Horses," "The Hail," "The Stag at Bay," by Herring and Anddell; Sir E. Landseer's "Rainbow Landscape;" "John Knox Preaching," by Sir D. Wilkie; "The Gardener's Daughters," by Husdell; "Hero and Horse," by Haydon; "Marriage and Coronation of the Queen," fine line, by Parris, Faphian, Bowen, J. Martin; "Last Return from Duty," "Glass Bolton Abbey," by Landseer; and other fine engravings. Also, several beautiful ambrotypes of celebrated pictures and engravings. For further particulars, see catalogue.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 12 Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, of Kentucky, of $800 each, with the past due and other Coupons.

And also a certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issued under the plan of relief adopted by said Company, June 1, 1858, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.

Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1861.

GOODMAN & JESUP, Attorneys,
No. 112 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A very valuable thorough-bred bay saddle mare, well broke, 5 years old, suitable for a lady or gentleman; would make a good military horse for light weight; perfectly sound and kind; recently owned by A. Belmont, Esq.

Also, fine long-tailed bay carriage-horse, 15¾ hands high, between 6 and 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, and is a very stylish driver.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.—THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, consisting, in part, of elegant bronze and ormolu clocks, china vases, bronze groups, Parian figures, toilet sets, dinner and tea sets. For particulars, see catalogues, which will embrace some fine cabinet paintings, and a general assortment of fine imported goods.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, extension, centre and other tables, sofas, sofa beds, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, 1 billiard table, balls, cues, &c.; comforters, blankets, bedding, wardrobes, crockery, kitchenware, &c.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—JOHN LLOYD & SONS will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at No. 343 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of a wholesale clothing house, consisting of boys' clothing, cloaks, trimmings, fixtures, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at the place of sale. By order of

A. D. WHEELOCK, Assignee.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and rubbers at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., comprising a fresh and seasonable assortment of goods, well adapted to City and country trade. Also, a line of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—BY RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising all varieties of men's calf, grain and kip boots; also, a full assortment of women's, misses' and children's wear. Catalogues on morning of sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the valuable stores and dwellings known as Nos. 306 and 312 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Maps may be obtained of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., or of H. P. BATES, Esq., No. 11 President-st., Brooklyn.

STOVES, FURNACES, &c.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES! Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!! Economical! Clean! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

COMMISSIONS WANTED BY A GENTLEman who will shortly sail for Valparaiso, Chili, with the object of introducing articles of genuine merit to the South American trade. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 9 West Washington-place, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
Made to order as required.
THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
New styles, now ready.
SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS,
Warranted not to shrink.
DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS,
Silk, Wool and Merino.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
For army use.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
New patterns and styles.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Self and fancy colors.
UNION RIDING BELTS,
For equestrians.
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved styles.
GAITERS,
Cloth and Velvet
KNITTED WOOL GAITERS,
For Ladies and Misses.
HOODS AND SONTAGS,
Fashionable colors.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For army use.
SUSPENDERS,
SHAWLS,
&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices at

UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer

ON MONDAY, DEC. 9,

A beautiful assortment of Dress Goods, suitable for presents, consisting of

ENGLISH PRINTS,
FRENCH PRINTS,
DE LAINES,
PRINTED CASHMERES,
FIGURED REPS,
FIGURED OTTOMANS, &c., &c.

For the convenience of customers these goods have been cut into dress lengths, and a separate counter has been appropriated for the sale, at greatly reduced prices.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS,

RECEIVED BY STEAMER FULTON.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open on

MONDAY, DEC. 9,

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF LACE GOODS.

In consequence of the great depression in the European markets, these goods have been purchased much under regular prices, and will be offered proportionately cheap, consisting of

COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, COIFFURES, LACES, &c.,

In Point Applique, Point d'Alencon, and Point à l'Aiguille. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

CLOAKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now ready

A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOAKS,

Of all kinds, suitable for the season. Among them many novelties, and all at moderate prices.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer-st.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,

Suitable for Carriage, Promenade, Evening and Dinner Dresses; several choice lots just received.

ALSO, LOW PRICED SILKS,

Fashionable styles, from auction, a full assortment.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH LACES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Babes, Berthas, Scarfs Shawls, &c., &c., at 30 per cent.

BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION,

Very desirable Styles, and suitable for Holiday Presents.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.

A very large and desirable assortment of

FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,

including all the latest styles, at retail, at greatly reduced prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A very large assortment of low-priced and medium FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,

suitable for presents, purchased at auction and retailed MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!

FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

A LARGE ADDITIONAL LOT OF ONE SHILLING WOOLEN DRESS GOODS,

From Auction, worth two shillings.

Very good and popular

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS;

And also all the prevailing fabrics of Winter Dress Goods, equally cheap. C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

DRESS GOODS, &c.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have greatly reduced the prices of

NEW DRESS MATERIALS
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,

And have a very large stock of Ottomans, Reps, Plaids, De Laines, Prints, etc.

ALSO

An immense assortment of EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND EMBROIDERED SETS, remarkably CHEAP.

No. 305 Canal st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 305 Canal-st., are constantly receiving new additions of the latest and most fashionable styles of cloaks and mantillas in every material at popular prices.

GEO. CAREY, Proprietor.

W. B. MCKENZIE, Superintendent.

310. FURS. 310.

MINK! MINK!
ERMINE! ERMINE!

A good assortment of fine furs at reasonable prices.

J. J. BENSON,
Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

SPOOL COTTON
AND
LINEN THREAD

At less than the usual prices.

S. T. KELLOGG,
No. 149 Duane-st., corner West Broadway.

VELVET CLOAKS,

VELVET CLOAKS,
VELVET CLOAKS,

A large assortment, a little out of the present fashion, at half price. REAL BARGAINS.

J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

VELVET BONNETS AT BARGAINS.—OUR $15 bonnets are worth $30 each. Mink, sable and fur velvet bonnets, new styles. Our $6, $7 and $8 bonnets are worth $10 and $12—bargains. L. BINNS' MILLINERY, (Largest in the world,) No. 581 Broadway, No. 581, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel, up stairs.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.

Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.

S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier

JAPANESE, AMERICAN, INDIAN, CHINESE, Manilla, and East India and novel goods, in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail, No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

DRY GOODS.

FROM AUCTION.

A large lot

OF SQUARE AND LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,

Selling at prices below the cost of importation.

ALSO—CLOTHS, BEAVER'S, LION'S-SKIN AND SEAL-SKIN CLOTHS

for Cloaks, very cheap.

Also, the new style of

LADIES' CLOAKS,

the cheapest in the city,

At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,

C. G. HOOK.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.

FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
LION SKIN CLOAKS,
PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,

At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, at $12.

CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES,

At W. K. PEYTON'S

EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY,

SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,

All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

No connection with any other store in the City.

BUNTING FOR SALE—AT NAYLOR & CO.'S, Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and launstress, or as waitress alone, or would do general housework in a small family; understands her business thoroughly in every branch; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid or do fine washing: can do up fine washing in the neatest manner, or would assist in the care of children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or as nurse; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 360 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or will take care of young children; could take charge of an infant from its birth. Best references. Call at No. 101 3d-av., corner 25th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young American woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the housework of a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, 16 years of age, to do up stairs' work or to take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st an 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands taking care of children, and can do plain sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 283 West 24th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A neat and tidy German girl, not long in this country, wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse; is capable of filling either of the above situations; is fond of children; prefers a German family, as she speaks no English. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR CHILDRENS' NURSE.—Wanted, a situation for a very respectable and experienced English girl, to fill either of the above places. She has the best of City references. Address LEONARD, at the Brooklyn Post-office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy, girl a situation in a small private family as chambermaid or seamstress, or would assist in washing and ironing if required; will be found honest and obliging, and has the very best City reference. Please call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An active and industrious young woman wishes to engage as above; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and does all kinds of plain sewing; is willing to assist in general work. Call at the Employment Institute, No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE.—A respectable English Protestant girl desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found a first-class chambermaid and waitress; understands the care of silver and seeing her table in good style; has the best of references; no objection to nurse and plain sewing; will go any distance. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first-floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing in the neatest manner; no objection to travel with a family and make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman, in a private family, as an excellent chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 24th-st., between 2d and 3 avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has been four years in one situation, and can give references as regards honesty, industry, &c. Address No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway, or can be seen at the same place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 79 West 28th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call for three days, at No. 28 Madison-st., first floor, Room No. 4.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, with the very best of references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 13.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST HIGHLY recommended woman, who is not afraid of work, a situation in a large family as cook; understands French, American and Spanish cooking, jellies, game and fancy dishes; wages, $9 a month; country or City; no objection to a genteel boarding-house. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of baking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference; would like to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 3d-av., a few doors from 11th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK BY a Protestant Scotch girl; understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake; is a good baker; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear. Good reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as good cook; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing; the very best of City reference. Call

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York for 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

If a provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within ten days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $3,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.

HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO., NO. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF GRANT AND OF First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 31st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.

Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 16th of December inst. by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 14th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive. R. T. COMPTON, President.

THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY—Are prepared to pay the interest now due on all their mortgage bonds. The coupons may be presented at the Office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, to H. C. KINGSLEY.

$6,000 WANTED TO BORROW—ON BOND and mortgage, on valuable North River property, unincumbered, worth three times the amount, and for which a brokerage of 5 per cent. will be paid. Address LOAN, Box No. 758 Post-office, New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 30, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by JOHN M. MURRAY,
No. 30 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.

Capital, (all paid in,)	$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861	1,047,436
Liabilities,	14,550

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.
2d " " " 8, '58, 50 "
3d " " " 14, '59, 50 "
4th " " " 12, '60, 45 "
5th " " " 5, '61, 35 "

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to this Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Committee on Supplies.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED MERCHANTS! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 250 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Manhood and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Seminal Fluids, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5789 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge of this office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER ARRANGEMENT.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday,* Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 9 A. M.
Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Thursday,* Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Friday,* Nov. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Saturday,* Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Monday,* Dec. 2, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 9 A. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 3, 8 A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 4, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday,* Dec. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday,* Dec. 6, 12 M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 12 M.	Saturday,* Dec. 7, 12 M.
Monday,* Dec. 9, 1:40 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 10, 8½ A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 11, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 11, 10½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat. Days marked thus,* steamer Long Branch.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry E. Winthrop, Esq., No. 61 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.

MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law-6mTu.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HALF-LOT IN Greenwood Cemetery. Address, stating terms, location of plot, &c., Q. E. D., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "ourselves," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough. Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague. Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles. Internal or External. Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Sids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh. Acute or Chronic. Dry or Flowing, Old in a Head. Influenza	50
0	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-cough, Adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3. Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music; Madam Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English; $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION IN THE HIGHER BRANCHes of FRENCH.—By CHARLES MIEL, late Professor of French at Harvard University and Prof. Agassiz's School. The exercises consist of:

Classes, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS } 12 o'clock.
Dramatic Readings, TUESDAYS }
Lecture on French Literature, FRIDAYS } 12 o'clock.
Social Soirées, THURSDAYS, 8 o'clock. 12 cards, $5.

Apply at No. 259 West 23d-st.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, Moffat's Building, will open THIS DAY for the reception of students. Terms for scholarship, $30 for a thorough practical course of instruction in Double-Entry Book-keeping, Mercantile Penmanship and Arithmetic. Private instruction DAY and EVENING at the Academy, No. 6 4th-av.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 2184th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN engagement as teacher, in a school or family, either in city or country. She has had experience in teaching, and is capable of instructing in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing, and she is a good mathematician; she would be willing to teach for about two hours a day in return for her board, or for a longer period for a moderate salary. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address C. P. T., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH TEACHER, OF EXPERIENCE, would like to find a few more pupils for French lessons, at 20 cents an hour; has the best City reference for her capacity; best accommodation for several persons in a private family, or for single ladies only. Inquire, with your direction, at MADAME DESSART'S, No. 24 Renwick-st., New-York, for three days.

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—WANTED immediately, a situation as a resident governess by a highly accomplished lady of experience; is competent as a teacher of elocution, literature, rhetorics; also, the rudiments of French and music. Would be a companion to an invalid. Apply at once at No. 149 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or at Baltic-st., fourth door west of 5th-av.

A TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY educated, with several years' experience as tutor in best City families, has a few hours unoccupied. Instruction given in Greek, Latin, French, German, Mathematics and English branches. Boys prepared for College. The highest testimonials furnished. Address TUTOR, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, competent to act as principal of a School for Girls and Young Ladies; also an assistant teacher in the same school. Location pleasant, and the position permanent and desirable. Address INSTITUTE, Box No. 580 Bridgeport, Conn., stating name, age, qualifications, and references.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A YOUNG LADY competent to act as Principal of a school for girls and young ladies. Location pleasant, and the position permanent and desirable. Address Box No. 580 Bridgeport; state name, age, qualifications and references.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A SITUation in a school or family, where, for teaching and the use of her needle, she can have a comfortable home. References exchanged. Address Mrs. L. S., Box No. 197 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WRITING MISTRESS, to teach very young children; the best references required. Call, after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 110 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING No. 22 West Washington-place. Contains all the modern improvements. It is in a most desirable neighborhood, and has just been put in complete order throughout. Will be sold on moderate terms, and immediate possession given. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane, WEYMAN & GODDARD.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD farm or country seat, a mansion house 50x50, lot over 200 feet deep; located near the Heights of Brooklyn and Montague Ferry; one of the best built houses in Brooklyn; house cost over $20,000 to build. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—IN 22D-ST., near 4th-av., to a small private family only; three-story, high basement, and in perfect order, with twelve rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 98 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	78

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Dec. 28

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Report of Brownlow's Victory Further Confirmed.

THE EXPEDITION DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE REBELS EXCITED AND ALARMED.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND RUMORS.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Dec. 9.

We are in receipt of the following items:

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The *Avalanche* confirms the Federal victory in Morristown, East Tennessee, but thinks Major-Gen. CRITTENDEN will overcome the Union forces there.

It is rumored here that the Federals have become alarmed for the safety of St. Louis, and that Cairo and Paducah are being evacuated by the Federal troops, who are going to St. Louis with all possible dispatch.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* says that the Federals have captured two rebel steamboats, supposed to be the *Henry Lewis* and the *Watson*, and that the *California* escaped by throwing overboard part of her cargo and forty head of cattle.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that Gen. RIPLEY has ordered every pound of cotton likely to fall into the hands of the enemy to be burned.

The Savannah *Republican* says that the privateer *Sumter* was not captured, but wrecked off the Trinidad coast.

The battering ram, or turtle, of Commander HOLLINS, passed through Memphis, on the 4th inst., for Columbus, Ky.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Congress has unanimously ratified the Convention entered into between Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER and the Commissioners from the State of Missouri.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 5.

A resolution has been introduced into the State Senate that the banks suspend specie payment, and issue Confederate notes.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S VICTORY.

The article upon which the dispatch in reference to Parson BROWNLOW'S victory was based, was taken from the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 2d inst., and was as follows;

IMPORTANT FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

We have information that on yesterday a large body of Unionists attacked an inferior force of Confederates at Morristown, East Tennessee, killing a number of the latter, the balance being compelled to retire before the superior force of the enemy. There is intense excitement, and it appears as if the rebellion, which was supposed to be quelled, had broken out with increased virulence. Nothing but summary vengeance will repress the LINCOLN incendiaries of East Tennessee. They are possessed with the demon spirit, and controlled by the evil counsels of those arch traitors, JOHNSON and MAYNARD.

We have also information of the arrival of Major-Gen. GEORGE CRITTENDEN at Knoxville, to take command of the Confederate forces in East Tennessee and Southern Kentucky. His arrival at this juncture is most opportune. He was an officer high in rank and distinction in the old army. He has seen much active service, and is possessed of that indomitable vigor and courage as well as thorough military knowledge and generalship, so necessary to cope with the formidable rebellion of the Lincolnites in East Tennessee. They will find in him an opponent who will drive them like chaff before the wind. We are truly fortunate in securing, for important commands, the best officers in the old Federal army. Gen. CRITTENDEN is the eldest son of JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, but, unlike his father and brother, is true to the cause of the South.

"HANG 'EM."

From the Memphis Avalanche of the 2d.

"Hang 'em," yes, hang them, every one. Every East Tennesseean found recreant to the will and interest of the State of Tennessee, and known to be actively conniving with its enemies, should be hung and loftily. When the citizens of a state have, by an overwhelming majority at the ballot-box, determined on its foreign policy, and by that policy have been necessitated to arm for the defence of their homes and firesides, every resident on the soil of that State who lends or gives aid to the invader, deserves as little mercy as Beelzebub will give them in his empire. Wherever the cobralike head of treason is lifted, it should be stricken off, and that quickly, for its poisonous saliva is contagious as the airs of Maremma. "Hang 'em, hang 'em," every one.

MEMPHIS ALARMED.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 7.

It is discreditable to our city that the work of military organization has been delayed thus long. What impression must it make on the minds of the thousands of brave men who pass through Memphis on their way to camps and fortresses, intended for her defence, to see her streets crowded with stalwart men and not a company drilling, not a flag flying, and not a note of martial music saluting the ear! It must discourage their zeal and dampen their ardor to see such an exhibition of apathy where they had a right to expect the liveliest display of martial enthusiasm. They have read the proceedings of our grand mass-meeting, our strong resolutions, breathing war and stern resolve; our eloquent address, depicting the danger of Memphis, and calling the entire valley to arms for her defence; but on coming here and witnessing the perfect *nonchalance* with which we seem to regard the dreadful perils which we said environed us, they must be forced to the conclusion that our mass meeting, resolutions and address, were but "sound and fury, signifying nothing." * * * * Our citizens should look at New-Orleans and blush. There, every afternoon, at 3 P. M., every shop and store is closed, and all, old and young, are seen actively drilling. Where is the patriotism, where is the pride, where is the spunk of Memphis, that she does not imitate so noble an example?

Between the extortions of remorseless speculators, and the apathy of the citizens, who have remained at home, in reference to giving their personal services to the public defence, Memphis is already suffering in public estimation.

From the Memphis Argus, Dec. 2.

We noticed in some of our cotemporaries warnings that Columbus would be attacked this week, talk about necessity for arming to give the foe "*one fight*" ere surrendering this city, &c. Now, this is simply nonsense. It is true that those with whom our brave soldiery has been intrusted, have *done* as little in or for the Mississippi Valley as the mammoth hosts we have been supporting in Virginia, whose sole occupation seems watching McCLELLAN, who feels and knows that with him time is strength, while with us it is exactly the reverse.

And yet the Mississippi Valley is to-day as safe as it ever was since this war, which is not saying much, such as it is, however, its safety is due, not to Generals, but to the State army and State hero of Missouri.

St. Louis is a city of a magnitude too vast to be exchanged by the Federals for Memphis; and two or three months to come they will not have men enough in this Department to take the latter without sacrificing the former.

If "action, action, action," be indeed the key to success in oratory, it is no less so in military strategy; and this was never more amply proven than by the contrast that forces itself on every Southern mind between the materially profitless career of our Confederate Generals and the vast interests saved by the ever-acting energy of Gen. PRICE. Missouri, then, saves us from immediate danger, but does not at all relieve us from the necessity of preparing for that which is looming up in the future.

St. Louis will be protected by the Federals from the conquering legions of PRICE, but it necessitates a weakening of their intended army of invasion along the Mississippi. Our Generals in Kentucky, judging from the past, will stay idle where they are; the vast resources of the North will find time to act in, and a larger army of invasion will soon be on our borders, while the present one effectually secures St. Louis from the unaided PRICE. To be sure, if we had a PRICE in Kentucky, the present preservation of St. Louis would be purchased by the Federals with Louisville, and a few weeks would see the God-forsaken, sin-stained city of Cincinnati in ashes.

We say our people should prepare by assiduous drill, by every possible effort, to meet, in two or three months from now, an invading Lincoln host twice as large as that now being withdrawn from this portion of the valley to save St. Louis. Let every man arm and every man drill. Cease depending on West Pointism or Miss Nancyism in or out of Richmond. Let the Missouri lesson of courage and sacrifice be a watchword unto Tennessee.

GEN. PILLOW AGAIN.

HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBUS, Thursday, Nov. 28.

To the Memphis Press:

The following are extracts of dispatches I have received to-day from a gentleman at St. Louis; the second is from a friend in Paducah.

FIRST EXTRACT.

The enemy intend to make an attack on Columbus in twenty days, with a force of 75,000 to 100,000 men If you can repulse them, it will have a better effect than a defeat on the Potomac. There has been shipped from St. Louis to Cairo a large amount of cannon and ammunition; in St. Louis there are thirty-eight mortar boats and eight gunboats.

SECOND EXTRACT.

They (the enemy) say when they do move on Columbus, they expect to surround you, and starve you into submission. I heard a responsible gentleman, who is perfectly acquainted with affairs in Paducah and Cairo, say, that it is the calculation, publicly expressed, among the officers at Cairo.

These extracts shadow forth correctly their plans. Every effort should be made to prepare a strong force to meet him on my right and rear. No time should be lost.

GEN. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General, C. S. A., Commanding.

FROM PENSACOLA.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

BARRANCAS, Thursday, Nov. 28.

Old BROWN is evidently tired of the unprofitable business of fighting across the channel.

The screw sloop-of-war *Hartford*, which was disabled by our guns in Friday's fight, was towed off to parts unknown this evening, the damage done her by our skillful gunners being too serious for repairs anywhere but at a regular ship-yard.

There has been no new arrival among the fleet.

There have been burylngs at Pickens, and from the manner of the funeral delngs, it is thought that two officers were laid to rest.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

The Richmond correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American* says:

"It is painful to hear men talk of the state of things on the Peninsula. They accuse MAGRUDER, not only of inebriety, but of lewdness, and account for the position of certain staff officers, by the fact that their better halves accompany them, and reside near headquarters. This is doubtless, a mere unjust and unfounded conjecture, yet it cannot be denied that MAGRUDER has exhibited an indecision in giving orders and immediately countermanding them, in marching troops long distances, and apparently for no purpose, and in failing to devise or exercise any definite system of defences, which proves his unfitness for the high and respectable command he now holds. Unlike the Yankees, we have so far been able to get along without cashiering, "relieving," superseding any general officer; but it must ere long come to this. *All* of our Generals cannot be perfect."

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The business in the Ordnance Department on Governor's Island seems to increase every week There are now five schooners at the wharves landing and receiving stores of different kinds, which are piled up in every available place to the extent of hundreds of tons.

A garrison court-martial convened on Saturday at Fort Columbus for the trial of soldiers charged with minor offences, such as drunkenesss, quarreling, absence without leave, &c.—the punishments for which are fines and short terms of confinement in the guard-house. Very strict discipline is necessarily maintained, now, at all military posts, and soldiers are court-martialed for misdeeds which, a few months ago, would have been considered sufficiently punished by a couple of days' confinement or an extra tour of guard duty.

The new marine barracks on Flushing-avenue are nearly ready for the reception of the marines stationed here, who expect to eat their Christmas dinner in their new quarters. Capt. ABRAHAM N. BRYOORT, having been placed on the retired list on his own application, after upwards of 41 years' service, will be succeeded, as Commandant of Marines at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, by Lieut. RATHBONE.

The new sloop-of-war *Tuscarora*, Capt. CRAVEN, arrived here yesterday from Philadelphia, where she was built, to receive her armament. She is already in commission.

The purchased propeller *Patomska*, and the bark *Pursuit* have arived at the Navy-yard, to be armed and put into commission.

The steamer *Mercedita* (9) left the Yard yesterday, and anchored off the Battery to receive her powder.

The new gunboat *Winona*, and the bark *Arthur*, being now ready for sea, will be put into commission to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, and will take their departure as soon as their powder is on board.

The crew of the steamer *Wyoming* expect to be paid off to-day.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAJOR LYON'S ROCKET BATTALION.

This battalion, the organization of which was commenced at Buffalo, some few weeks ago, arrived in this City, from Albany, on Sunday morning. The *New World* transported the men to this City. On landing they were marched to the Park Barracks, where they remained till yesterday afternoon, when they left by the Camden and Amboy route for Washington. In place of the customary field-piece, the battalion, which numbers 160 men, will, on its arrival at the Capital, be furnished with a newly-invented rocket-gun. The peculiarity of this weapon consists in its being breech-loading, and is capable of discharging ball, bombs and percussion shot. The rockets that will be fired from this gun are for the purpose of breaking up the enemy's cavalry, or of setting fire to any building that it is necessary to have destroyed. When the rocket balls are discharged, they will expand to the diameter of fifteen feet, and can be thrown the distance of 5,300 yards. Government has purchased the exclusive right of manufacturing these terrible instruments of destruction. Annexed are the names of the principal officers:

Major, THOMAS W. LYON.

Company A—Captain, Alfred Ransom; First Lieutenant, H. W. Dodge; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Heddey, Jr. Company B—Captain, J. A. Lee; First Lieutenant, Geo. W. Graham; Second Lieutenant, —— Cady.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

We find in the Worcester *Spy* the following General Order:

HEADQUARTERS, ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 3, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 13.—The First Brigade Coast Division, under command of Brig.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER, will for the present consist of the

Twenty-third Massachusetts Vols.
Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Vols.
Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Vols.
Tenth Connecticut Vols.

They will be numbered from right to left in the following order:

First, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Vols.
Second, Twenty-third Massachusetts Vols.
Third, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Vols.
Fourth, Tenth Connecticut Vols.

And be designated in line of battle as the First, Second, Third and Fourth Battalions.

The Second Brigade Coast Division will be under the command, temporarily, of Col. EDWARD HARLAND, of the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, and will for the present consist of the Eighth Connecticut, Fifty-first New-York, Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Fifty-third New-York. They will be numbered from the right to left in the following order: Eighth Connecticut, Fifty-first New-York, Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Fifty-third New-York, and be designated in line of battle as the First, Second, Third and Fourth Battalions.

By order of Brig.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER.
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The *Spy* says there is no probability of their leaving before the 18th inst.

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 9.

The announcement that the steamship *Illinois* had arrived, was premature.

Three or four transports loading with horses, ordnance and stores, for Gen. BUTLER'S expedition, will sail in a day or two.

NEWS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

HUTTONVILLE, Va., Monday, Dec. 9.

One Sergeant and four privates, deserters from the enemy's camp towards Monterey, came in last night. They report the rebels in a suffering condition, the roads impassable, and the soldiers anxious to desert. They appear well pleased to be from under the paternal Government of JEFF. DAVIS. They belonged to HAUSBOROUGH'S Battalion, and are from Western Virginia.

The Case of Col. Kerrigan.

At a meeting of the undersigned, officers of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, Col. JAMES E. KERRIGAN commanding, held at Camp Smith, Virginia, on the evening of Oct. 25, 1861, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, With unfeigned regret and sorrow, we find that our Colonel has been arrested while in the faithful discharge of his duty, and conveyed to Washington and closely confined there, upon charges of which we are entirely ignorant—knowing of no action of his that would warrant such a proceeding—and confident in his integrity, as becomes a true patriot and a brave soldier, we have no fears for the issue, and feel the exalted assurance that whatever may be imputed against him, that he will prove himself free from every accusation, of whatever nature and by whom preferred, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in justice to a truly brave man, who, in common with other patriots, who desiring the perpetuation of our sacred Union, and the maintenance of the Constitution, relinquished the many joys and comforts of domestic life, for the toil and privations of the camp, and the fearful vicissitudes of war, we graciously ask a generous public to suspend their opinions of him, until he has obtained that which is guaranteed to the humblest soldier in the ranks, a hearing and a trial before a proper Court-Martial.

Capt. Wm. C. Gover.	J. McKenna, Lieut. Co. C.
Capt. M. McMahon.	Capt. W. G. Smith.
Lieut. P. Connelly.	Lieut. Robert McGlinn.
Lieut. George Kerrigan.	W. H. Burke, Lieut. Co. G.
Lieut. A. Barclay, 25th.	G. W. McGaff, Lieut. Co. K.
Lieut. W. H. Griffin.	Jas. Devoy, Lieut. Co. A.
Lieut. Jas. Edgeworth.	H. Hennessey, Q.M. Co. K.
Capt. Robert Johnston.	C. M'Theall, Lieut. Co. H.
Lieut. Francis Kerrigan.	T. Wallace, Capt. Co. G.
Capt. Nathan T. Lee.	R. Sturgeon, Capt. Co. F.
Lieut. Nicholas Platt.	M. Norton, Capt. Co. D.
J. Nicholson, Quar. Sergt.	J. Barclay, Lieut. Co. F.
F. A. Willoughby, Lt. Co. H.	C. McCormick, Lt. Co. F.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 9.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, asking that Senators and Representatives use their efforts to secure the repeal of so much of the act for the increase of the revenue as imposes an income tax, or else have the amount apportioned among special States, and allow them to raise the amount in their own way. Referred to the Committee on Finances.

Mr. DIXON also presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, in favor of a system of decimal weights and measures. Referred to the Committee on Finances.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a petition from a citizen of Iowa, who has invented a rebel-mowing-machine, or double-acting bomb, to which he wished to call the special attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill relative to Court-martials in the army; also, a bill to provide for allotment-certificates among the volunteers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented several petitions from citizens of Rhode Island and Vermont, calling on Congress, under the war power, o legislate on the subject of the emancipation of the slaves of rebels.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) presented several petitions of the same character.

The President also presented a petition from citizens of Wisconsin, of the same character.

All the petitions were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SUMNER presented a resolution that all memorials and papers, and the files of the Senate, relating to the recognition of Liberia and Hayti, be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Agreed to.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the Marshal of the District to inform the Senate by what authority he keeps slaves of the District in jail because they are refractory. He said he had visited the jail, and found a number of the slaves of the District confined for no reason, only that their masters or mistresses had sent them there because they were refractory. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill granting pensions and land warrants to soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution, directing the Secretary of War to receive and equip certain mounted regiments. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the protection of public property from fire. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALE'S resolution, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present Supreme Court and establish another, was taken up. He said the present Supreme Court had failed. He believed if the rebels now in arms should succeed, the Supreme Court would decide that the soldiers now in Virginia were trespassers and rioters.

Mr. FOSTER, of Conn., (Rep.,) thought that Congress should legislate only for the great question before Congress. While he believed that the Supreme Court had lost the confidence of the country, he did not think the Judiciary would be benefited by the denunciation of its members. He did not believe this was the time for radical legislation on the Judiciary.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought it was not in the power of Congress to repeal the Supreme Court. Such power was not given in the Constitution. We had no more power to repeal that Court than we had to repeal the Constitution.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved, as a substitute, that all portions of the President's Message relating to the Judiciary be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. COLLAMER'S amendment, as a substitute, was agreed to, and the resolution as amended adopted.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making alterations in the constitution of the several Courts. Laid over.

On motion, various portions of the President's Message were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, Committee on Indian Affairs, and Committee on Naval Affairs, etc.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a bill to restore M. B. WOOLSEY to active service in the Navy.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, of Mich., (Rep.) the resolution inquiring into the causes of the disasters to our army at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff was taken up.

The question was on the substitute offered by Mr. GRIMES, "that a Committee investigate the causes of all the disasters that have happened to the Union forces."

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.) thought that these investigations were of doubtful expediency.

Mr. CHANDLER said that officers of the army were not liable to impeachment, but one of our own number has fallen, (BAKER) and nobody is to blame. He thought the facts ought to be known.

Mr. CHANDLER enumerated a great variety of causes which had been given for the disaster at Bull Run and said that he wanted the true cause to be known. In regard to the disasters in Missouri referred to by the Senator from Kansas, if Gen. FREMONT is to blame, let it be known; but if not, in God's name, let him be justified, and let the country know it.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said he did not attribute the blame to any particular officer, but he did know that troops were on hand to relieve Gen. LYON and Col. MULLIGAN, and the people believed that it was the want of capacity or dereliction of duty somewhere.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) thought it best not to investigate the subject now. Under the present circumstances, he thought Congress had better not do it. If military officers manage the army badly, Congress would only make a bad matter worse by interfering. He would let the military alone in time of war. An inquiry of this kind would only call men away from higher duties. At the proper time Congress might make the inquiry.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought no harm could come of such an inquiry, and good might be the result. Congress might make the inquiry without any way putting obstacles in the path. He had seen many things which seem wrong, and thought it better to make the inquiry now and promptly. The Senate is not under the control of the Military; they are not second but first, and their requests are to be obeyed; they should perform their duty, and calmly investigate the subject.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) concurred with the Senator from Maine, but thought the inquiry should not be confined to disasters of war, but should be a general inquiry into the whole conduct of the war. Many orders have been given which might be inquired into. One officer is said to have refused to take any cotton; if so, it is wrong; and another is said to have refused to receive slaves in camp; and one high official of the Government, the Adjutant-General, has been traveling over the country to pick up scraps of testimony which are not worth anything, and has had such stuff published. The people in the country are full of enthusiasm, but here it is not so. He knew that in many departments of the Government, impediments had been thrown in the way of the progress of the army. He would record his solemn conviction that before the war ceased, Slavery would almost if not entirely cease to exist; but the war should be carried on without any reference to the subject of Slavery, to preserve a free country for free men. If he could infuse the spirit of the people into all the departments of the Government, the war would soon end.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) proposed to amend the substitute so as to appoint a joint committee of three members of the Senate and four members of the House to inquire into the conduct of the present war.

Mr. HALE thought that this was not quite pointed enough, and moved to add especially the disaster of Ball's Bluff.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) was glad the resolution had to take a wider field. He thought it was time that the proclamations by officers should cease, and the Government have the sole settled policy. We must remember that we had not the men of large military experience. Great mistakes had been made, but he wanted it understood that the people expected that no mistakes would be made, but every man give all he has, and is, to the country.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) asked for the yeas and nays.

The resolution was agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 3—(Messrs. CARLILE, LATHAM, and RICE.) Absent—Messrs. BAKER, COLLAMER, FOSTER, THOMSON, WILKINSON, and WILSON. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 9.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, introduced a resolution, which was passed, authorizing the parties in the contested election case of BEACH against UPTON, in the Fairfax District of Virginia, to take evidence.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill donating lands to the several States for the benefit of agricultural and the mechanical arts in the establishment of colleges.

Mr. RICHARDSON, Illinois, (Dem.) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following, which was passed:

Whereas, The Exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion has already been practiced indirectly, and as such exchange would not only increase enlistments and the vigor of an army, but subserve the highest interests of humanity, and as such exchange does not involve recognition of the rebels as a government; therefore

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the President of the United States be requested to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of furnishing relief to the starving population of Ireland, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to revoke the first section of the General Order, dated Nov. 26, 1861, of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, commanding the Western Division of the army.

The section alluded to in the above resolution is as follows:

"As it has been represented that information of the number of our army, and condition of our affairs, has been conveyed to the enemy by means of fugitive slaves who have been allowed to enter our lines, therefore, in order to remedy the evil, no such persons shall hereafter be permitted to enter the lines of the army, and any now within them shall be excluded therefrom."

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was disagreed to, by a vote of Yeas, 63; Nays, 68.

YEAS.

Allen of Ohio, Opp.	McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Ancona of Penn, Secesh.	Mallory of Ky., Union.
Bailey of Penn., Opp.	Maynard of Tenn., Union.
Biddle of Penn., Union.	Menzies of Ky., Union.
Blair of Va., Union.	Nixon of N. J., Rep.
Browne of R. I., Opp.	Noble of Ohio, Opp.
Brown of Va., Union.	Noell of Mo., Opp.
Burnham of Conn., Rep.	Norton, of Mo., Secesh.
Cobb of N. J., Opp.	Odell of N. Y., Opp.
Cox of Ohio, Opp.	Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Cravens of Ind., Opp.	Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Crisfield of Md., Union.	Richardson of Ill., Rep.
Crittenden, of Ky., Union.	Robinson of Ill., Opp.
Dawes of Mass., Rep.	Sheffield of R. I., Union.
Delano of Mass., Rep.	Shellaberger of Ohio, Rep.
Dunlap of Ky., Union.	Shiel of Va., Union.
Dunn of Ind., Rep.	Smith of N. Y., Opp.
English of Conn., Opp.	Steele of N. Y., Opp.
Fouke of Ill., Opp.	Steele of N. J., Opp.
Grider of Ky., Union.	Stratton of N. J., Rep.
Harding of Ky., Union.	Thomas of Mass., Union.
Harrison of Ohio, Union.	Thomas of Md., Union.
Holman of Ind., Opp.	Upton of Va., Union.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.	Vallandigham of Ohio, Se.
Johnson of Pa., Opp.	Wadsworth of Ky., Union.
Kellogg of Ill., Rep.	Webster of Md., Union.
Kellinger of Pa., Rep.	White of Ohio, Opp.
Law of Ind., Opp.	Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Lazear of Penn., Opp.	Wood of N. Y., Secesh.
Leary of Md., Union.	Woodruff of Conn., Opp.
Lehman of Penn., Opp.	Wright of Pa., Union—63.
McKnight of Penn., Rep.	

NAYS.

Aldrich of Min., Rep.	Lansing of N. Y., Rep.
Allen of Mass., Rep.	Loomis of Conn., Rep.
Ashley of Ohio, Rep.	Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Babbitt of Penn., Rep.	Morehead of Penn., Rep.
Bailey of Mass., Rep.	Morrill of Me., Rep.
Baker of N. Y., Rep.	Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Baxter of Vt., Rep.	Phelps of Cal., Union.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.	Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Blair of Mo., Rep.	Porter of Ind., Rep.
Blair of Penn., Rep.	Potter of Wis., Rep.
Blake of Ohio, Rep.	Rice of Me., Rep.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.	Biddle of Ohio, Rep.
Chamberlain of N. Y., R.	Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Clark of N. Y., Rep.	Sargeant of Cal., Union.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.	Sedgwick of N. Y., Rep.
F. A. Conkling of N.Y., R.	Shanks of Ind., Rep.
Roscoe Conkling, N.Y., R.	Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Conway of Kansas, Rep.	Sloan of Wis., Rep.
Davis of Penn., Rep.	Spaulding of N. Y., Rep.
Diven of N. Y., Rep.	Stevens of Penn., Rep.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.	Train of Mass., Rep.
Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.	Trimble of Ohio, Rep.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.	Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Eliot of Mass., Rep.	Vandevere of Iowa, Rep.
Fenton of N. Y., Rep.	Van Horn of N. Y., Rep.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.	Van Wyck of N. Y., Rep.
Franchot of N. Y., Rep.	Wall of N. Y., Rep.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.	Wallace of Penn., Rep.
Gooch of Mass., Rep.	Walton of Me., Rep.
Granger of Mich., Rep.	Walton of Vt., Rep.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.	Washburne of Ill., Rep.
Hutchins of Ohio, Rep.	Wheeler of N. Y., Rep.
Julian of Ind., Rep.	Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Kelley of Penn., Rep.	Worcester of O., Rep.—68

RECAPITULATION.

YEAS.

Opposition	24
Elected as Union men	21
Republicans	14
Secesh	4—63

NAYS.

Republicans	66
Elected as Union men	2—68

Mr. LOVEJOY then moved the previous question.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. OLIN'S motion was lost by a large majority.

Mr. LANSING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a substitute, which Mr. LOVEJOY accepted, as follows:

Whereas, Major-General HALLECK, of the Western Department, has issued an order prohibiting negroes from coming within the lines of our army, and excluding those already under the protection of our troops; and

Whereas, A different policy and practice prevails in other Departments, by the direct sanction of the Administration; and

Whereas, Said order is cruel and inhuman, and in the judgment of this House based upon no military necessity; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to direct Gen. HALLECK to recall said order, or cause it to conform to the practice in other Departments of the army.

On motion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) it was

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish, if not incompatible with the public interests, copies of all proclamations or orders issued and published in the Press, or otherwise made public by himself, or any heads of the Departments, or any military or naval officer of the United States, since the 4th of March last, relating to the pending contest with the so-called Confederate States.

The consideration of the subject was then postponed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of paying all officers and soldiers in actual service in the Department of Missouri under Major-Gen. FREMONT, or under any other Commanding General, where they have performed actual service, and that the Committee report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Committee on the District of Columbia be requested to report the number of fugitive slaves that have been confined in the Government jail in Washington during the last one and a half years, by whom claimed, whether any of these fugitives have been returned to their claimants, by what authority, and to whom, and also specifying what number, if any, have been returned—since the order of Secretary SEWARD in reference to alleged fugitives—to whom and by whom delivered.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to subject certain persons to military trial and punishment. It covers the cases of such as may enter into speculations for the purpose of defrauding the Government, and who may offer bribes for the advantages of furnishing military stores, munitions of war, etc. Military and naval Court-martials are authorized. Those found guilty are to be punished with imprisonment for not less than two years.

Mr. CONKLING said: The Government has been cheated of large sums of money. There was a multitude of harpies, which no man could number, preying upon the vitals of the Commonwealth. They should be punished with certain severity. He repeated, there was a class of desperate speculators who are depleting the Treasury to enormous amounts in a variety of ingenious modes.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) who is on the Special Committee to examine into Government contracts, briefly spoke of the discoveries of fraud that have already been made. He said that without further legislation the Treasury will become bankrupt.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to organize the Medical Department of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BINGHAM also introduced a bill repealing all acts and parts of acts authorizing the commitment of persons of color as runaways, and repealing the fugitive slave act, and to punish by court-martial, &c., and to punish by court-martial, &c., and to pardon by court-martial, &c.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to confiscate the property of rebels, liberate their slaves and colonize them. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. WICKLIFFE'S resolution, instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of establishing a railroad from New-York to Washington via the Central Railroad, was adopted.

Many other bills and resolutions of minor importance were introduced and referred.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A motion to print extra copies of it was referred to the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. COX, it was resolved that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to consider the subject of the tariff taxation, with a view to equalize the burdens of the present war upon all citizens, upon all sections, and upon capital and labor, and that for this purpose the present tariff and direct tax bill be so modified as to carry out the principles of just and equal taxation.

Mr. UPTON, of Virginia, (Union,) introduced a bill to facilitate judicial proceedings in the confiscation of captured property, and for the better administration of the Prize law.

Adjourned.

THE MATRICIDE IN FIRST-AVENUE.

HORRIBLE DETAILS.

The Prisoner Adjudged to be Insane.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mrs. MCGILL, who came to her death on Sunday, by being thrown out of the fifth-story window of house No. 292 First-avenue, by her son, THOMAS MCGILL. The substantial facts were published in yesterday's TIMES, but some of the evidence elicited upon the inquest is worthy of publication.

Francis Conlon, a lad 14 years of age, was the first witness, who testified that at about 4½ o'clock on Sunday, he was playing in the yard in the rear of No. 290 First-avenue; that all at once he saw something black coming out of the window on the top floor of the adjoining house. Upon looking further he saw it was a woman; after the prisoner had pitched his mother out of the window, he heard him use very bad language; he heard him say to her as she was descending from the window, "Now, you are going to hell;" he then said, "this hand will go to heaven, and this one to hell;" the prisoner was leaning out of the fifth story window when he said this; when the woman fell she struck on a shed; the shed was about one story high; I got upon the shed soon after she fell, and she was then dead.

Charles H. Whitford testified that he resided in the room next to that occupied by deceased; the prisoner is the son of the deceased; he has been delirious the most of the time for the last week; I judge that he has been crazy; I heard them talking yesterday about four o'clock; he wished to know who sold her rum; she made no reply; then I heard him say he would give her five minutes to tell him, and if she did not then comply with his request, he would throw her out of the window; I heard three successive falls, and then Mrs. McGill tried to go out of the door; the prisoner caught her then and threw her out of the fifth story window; while carrying her to the window he frequently exclaimed, "I am the brother to the Almighty," and many such like expressions; I saw her fall; she died almost immediately after she struck the shed; there were no others in the room except those two at the time.

William J. Miller, the prisoner's employer, was examined and testified, that he is a merchant doing business at No. 12 Maiden-lane; that prisoner had been employed by him for a year past, and he (witness,) regarded him as a sober, industrious and inoffensive man; that he was good tempered and tractable, and witness believed him to be entirely honest. He further testified that prisoner had shown symptoms of insanity for two or three days past; on Saturday night last he appeared quite beside himself, and I had no doubt of his insanity, but as he had been in a similar way before—(about eight months ago)—I did not think it very serious.

The policeman, who arrested him testified that he was very wild, and even furious, when he took him into custody.

The brother of the prisoner testified, that about ten years ago the prisoner had a sunstroke which affected his head, and rendered him partially insane for some months. Subsequently, he recovered, and up to about eight months ago he was in very good health. He soon got over the attack spoken of by the last witness, and, until last Thanksgiving evening, so far as I know, he was all right; he then told me he was going to be married, if the girl would have him, at the same time saying, "She will not have me;" from all the circumstances of the case, I have no doubt that the present paroxys